THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 57 PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1846 the writer embarked in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, and while thus engaged, made several experiments in regard to the most desirable mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. My efforts being successful—the articles being approved and used by the Medical Faculty—I was desirous of placing them before the public, but hesitated for some time before concluding to resort to newspaper advertising, knowing of the prejudices that existed in the minds of many against using advertised *Medicines*, but through the advice of friends and those who had used my preparations, this objection was overcome.

Commencing in a small way, after eighteen years' exertions the popularity of my articles has extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughout Foreign countries—and this in the face of much opposition. Every means has been resorted to by unprincipled dealers since their merit and success have been known—such as advertising larger bottles at less price, censuring all other preparations, and even copying my advertisements—but I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this, none have been successful.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands *simple, pure, and majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth alone* for its capital.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more, as medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifier for one, is a Blood Purifier for all.
A Diuretic for one, a Diuretic for all.
A Narcotic for one, a Narcotic for all.
A Purgative for one, a Purgative for all.

Just as much so as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience. They give nothing a fair trial, considering a few dollars expended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and thought nothing of it. Such forget that GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With upwards of 30,000 recommendatory letters, and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication.

I do not do this from the fact that they are *Standard Preparations* (not Patent Medicines), but open to the inspection of all. The ingredients *are not kept secret*, and are recommended only for those diseases and accompanying symptoms, for which their ingredients are everywhere recognized as *Standard Specifics*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. The interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Gout or Rheumatism.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The Gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected viz.:—When generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouses,

No. 594 Broadway, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THIRD EDITION

KEYSTONE STATE.

MEETING OF THE UNION CONVENTION.

Enthusiasm and Harmony at Harrisburg.

AN ASSEMBLAGE OF CELEBRITIES AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Organization of the Convention

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Telegraphic Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, March 7.—The rays of political interest, which in ordinary times are diffused over the whole State, have now converged to a focus at the Capital. The caldron, which has been simmering for months, is now boiling, and excitement and enthusiasm are at white heat. All of the leading politicians, and very many whom over-adulation would term leading, have been drawn from their homes to Harrisburg, and stand to-day on all the corners, caucusing and arguing for their respective candidates. There is one noticeable feature, and one, too, which is cause for congratulation. It is the general prevalence of the desire to avoid a breach in the Union ranks—a wish to leave to time and quiet argument the settlement of all issues on which there is a difference. A well known Senator well expressed the desire of the mass of the Unionists when he said to me, "The true policy of the party is to avoid all internal dissensions, sacrifice all personal opinions, preserve unity at every hazard, for with division will come certain defeat." Although a radical in his sentiments, he expressed not only his willingness but his wish to compromise and leave all side issues alone, fighting in a common cause against a common enemy. With such a universal feeling, it is hardly necessary for me to add, that the prospects look most bright and the party is most joyous.

There can be no question but that the nomination will be made unanimous, and the indications are that a platform will be adopted to which every member of the party, radical or conservative, will yield a willing assent.

The satisfaction expressed here with the nomination by the Democracy of the Hon. Heister Clymer is universal. The Democrats are rejoiced because of the personal character and representative record of that gentleman; while the Unionists are jubilant over the selection of an opponent whose political career presents so many vulnerable points as that of the Senator for Berks. Mr. Clymer is well known by reputation to many of your readers, if not personally. He has seldom spoken in Philadelphia. He is a tall, dignified, and remarkably fine-looking man, of probably about forty years of age. He has ever been a bitter and virulent adherent to the doctrines of the party, as his continual selection to represent Berks county testifies. He receives the congratulations of his friends with perfect *sang froid*, and evidently has considered his choice a certainty for some time past. Richard Vaux and the rest of the delegation to the party convention have either left the Capital or will in the course of the day. So much for the opposition.

By every train, for two days, members of the Union party have poured in until every apartment, from the billiard room up, is filled. The "Lochiel House" monopolizes the great part of the custom, and its courteous proprietor is unceasing in his attention to his guests. All of the leading candidates for the nomination are in the city. Major-General John W. Geary is stopping at Jones'; Hon. James K. Moorhead at the Lochiel; while both Mr. W. W. Ketchum and Mr. John Cessna are in town. Simon Cameron and A. K. McClure are also among the leading spirits. The personal feeling of the friends of rival candidates runs high, but there appears to be nothing but bantering and braggadocia. No ill-will. The "Geary Legion," from Philadelphia, have been pouring in for two days, and yesterday paraded the streets, preceded by a full brass band. The friends of Moorhead, not to be outdone, have a large delegation from Pittsburg, with the "Great Western Band" as their accompaniment. By the first train the Union Club commenced to arrive. They turned out very strong, and after assembling at the Capitol, paraded the streets, as had done their predecessors, with a band and banner. In fact, it seems as though Philadelphia had been transported to Harrisburg, for on every side we see faces familiar. All of the pot-house politicians of the lower wards are lobbying and prophesying, and meriting and receiving contempt.

Nearly all the members of the House and Senate are here, of course, and we notice a member of the Congressional delegation from the western part of the State busily working for Moorhead. Cameron is always surrounded by a clique of admiring fellows, while each celebrity has a group of satellites.

From present appearances it seems likely that no nomination will be made to-day, but that after the preliminary business is transacted an adjournment will be effected, to give the Committee on Resolutions and the one on Credentials time to prepare their reports. No less than three friends of as many candidates have taken us mysteriously aside, and advised us to make a point of news by telegraphing that first, General Geary, second, General Moorhead, and third, Mr. Ketchum, would surely be nominated. When such perfect confidence is felt by each party, it is impossible to decide. But we think it may be considered pretty certain that if no choice is made upon the first ballot, all prognostication will be worth nothing. The delegates are only instructed for the first ballot; after that they are free, and no human discernment can discover who will be their choice.

TWELVE O'CLOCK.—The Convention has just been called to order by the Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The Hall is full of Delegates and their friends, and there is hardly standing room in the whole room. Mr. Cessna read the order of the Committee convening the body, and when he came to that portion of it which declares that "The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the national life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch-enemy of freedom must be struck once more," there was some applause.

The following is a correct list of the members of the Convention:—

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

Philadelphia—Robert I. Gill, A. C. Roberts, William B. Mann, and George Connell.
Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery—J. S. Fatney and Ellwood Tyson.
Lehigh and Northampton—Reuben Guth.
Berks—J. S. Jacobs.
Schuylkill—Linn Bartholomew.
Carbon, Monroe, Pike, etc.—General Albright.
Bradford, Susquehanna, etc.—M. L. Mureur.
Luzerne—Washington Lee.
Potter, Tioga, etc.—John S. Mann.
Lycoming, Union, etc.—Johnson Walls
Northumberland, Montour, etc.—T. J. Ingham.
Lancaster—O J. Dickey and George Whiteson.
York and Cumberland—Lemuel Todd.
Adams and Franklin—A. K. McClure.
Somerset, Bedford, etc.—Dr. Duffield.
Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry—B. L. Hewitt and D. W. Woods.
Cambria, Indiana, and Jefferson—Dr. R. S. Hunt.
Clearfield, Cameron, etc.—George W. Arnold.
Westmoreland, Fayette, and Greene—John Covode
Allegheny—T. Marshall and J. M Kirkpatrick.
Lawrence, Butler, and Armstrong—R. A. Brown.
Mercer, Venango, and Warren—Thomas Hoge.
Crawford and Erie—H. C. Johnson.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Philadelphia—W. McMichael, George Schaffer, Philip M Shultz, Joseph Moore, R. P. King, John L. Hill, Henry Delany, A. H. Franciscus, James Potter, Robert Evans, Samuel Armstrong, John Lamon, Enos C. Rener, James Allison, William J. P. White, Thomas Dutton, Thomas Dickson, and C. Thompson Jones.
Adams—E. G. Fahnestock.
Allegheny—R. B. Carnahan, John F. Dravo, General F. H. Collier, R. W. Mackey, and D. E. Hall.
Armstrong—F. Mechling.
Berks—J. S. Hill, John Shaaber and E. S. Mull.
Bradford and Sullivan—M. C. Ensbree and H. J. Madill.
Blair—L. W. Hall.
Cambria—James Hamilton.
Carbon and Monroe—Amos Reigel.
Centre—John Irvin.
Clarion and Jefferson—Hon. Jos. Henderson.
Clearfield, Elk, and Forest—H. Butcher Swope.
Clinton, Cameron, and McKean—L. Rovers.
Chester—Dr S. D. Meredith, W. B. Mendenhall, and Dr. R. L. McClellan.
Crawford—D V Derrickson, and S. G. Krick.
Columbia and Montour—D. H. B. Brower.
Cumberland—W B. Mullen.
Delaware—H. Jones Brooke
Erie—James Sill and Colonel C. P. Rogers.
Fayette—John Collins.
Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata—John J. Patterson and D. S. Baker.
Indiana and Westmoreland—Wm. M. Stewart, J. R. McAfee, and C. P. Markle.
Lancaster—Samuel Patterson, M. S. Fry, George W. Menaffey, and Nathaniel Mayer.
Lebanon—John M. Mark.
Lehigh—J. W. Fuller and E. J. Moore.
Lycoming, Union, and Snyder—A. C. Simpson, R. Hetzell, and J. H. Montgomery; contested by Charles C. Eberkley and Theodore Hill.
Luzerne—Lis Pugh, Colonel W. N. Morris, and Thomas Dixon.
Mercer, Lawrence, and Butler—J. N. Parviance, J. T. McJunkin, G. H. Miller, and J. H. Robinson.
Northampton—James L. Mingle and Jacob S. Kreider.
Northumberland—Dr. Jesse R John.
Perry and Franklin—A. B. Anderson and J. Roy Tankersly.
Schuylkill—Dr. R. H. Corryell, W. K. Jones, and John Weigan.
Somerset, Bedford, and Fulton—William H. Koontz and ——.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—T. C. Burrell.
Tioga and Potter—M. W. McAlarney.
Venango and Warren—L. D. Wetmore (of Warren) and Colonel L. D Rogers.
Washington and Beaver—G. V. Lawrence and John Hall.
Wayne and Pike—Samuel E. Dimmock.
York—John H. Donnell and Christian Kelter.

Elections in New York.

TROY.

TROY, N. Y., March 6.—At the municipal election to-day the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected by a majority of something over three hundred.

ITHACA.

ITHACA, March 6.—At the charter election held here to-day the Democrats were successful, electing their entire ticket by handsome majorities—an average gain of one hundred and twenty-two.

UTICA.

UTICA, March 6.—At the charter election to-day Colonel James McQuade, Republican, was elected Mayor by forty-six majority. The rest of the Democratic city ticket was elected. Four Republican and three Democratic Aldermen were also elected.

Present Condition of our Navy.

The *Navy Register* for 1866, just published, gives the following particulars of the reduction of our naval force:—Since the close of the war 255 vessels have been disposed of by sale, and 13 have been lost. The number of vessels retained in the service is 318; of which 78 are laid up in ordinary, 63 are building at the different navy yards, 14 are fitting out for sea service, 35 are under repair, and 39 are employed at various naval stations as tugs and despatch boats, or in the Ordnance Department. This leaves 94 vessels, of which 90 are attached to our squadrons, while four are employed as supply steamers. These vessels are distributed among the different squadrons as follows:—

	Vessels.	*Guns.*
European Squadron	7	102
Brazilian Squadron	9	102
East Indian Squadron	5	51
West Indian Squadron	9	86
Pacific Squadron	20	221
Atlantic Squadron	9	74
Gulf Squadron	18	138
Special Service	7	128
Receiving Ships	6	142
Supply Steamers	4	23
Total	94	1067
Aggregate tonnage 103,622 (old measurement).		

—The New Bedford *Mercury* has the following:—"One of our young physicians, meeting Counsellor Johnson, the colored lawyer, in a store a day or two since, inquired of him, 'Squire, if a man should come to me with a swollen hand, and ask my advice as to its treatment, and I should prescribe bathing it with salt and water, do you think I could collect a charge of five dollars for the advice?' The counsellor considered for a moment, and replied;—'Yes; I think your claim would be good in law.' The doctor left the store smiling; when the counsellor stepped to the desk of the merchant, made out a bill against the doctor for 'advice five dollars,' and forwarded it through the post office. We presume it will be paid."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Washington's Birthday [in] Our West Indian Squadron—The War between Brazil and Paraguay, Etc.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamer *Havana* has arrived, from Rio de Janeiro February 3, Pernambuco on the 12th, and St. Thomas on the 25th.

The United States steamers *Susquehanna, Kansas, Shawmut, Nipsic*, and *Wasp* were at Rio de la Plata, the *Juniata* at Rio de Janeiro. The *Brooklyn* left the latter port on the 31st for St. Catharine's and the La Plata. The *Rhode Island*, Admiral Palmer, was at St. Thomas.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by the Admiral, and the salutes responded to by the forts and the English men-of-war. The *Swatara* left on the 13th ult., to cruise to the windward. The *Monongahela* was at St. Domingo. Other vessels of the fleet were expected daily at St. Thomas.

The advices from Rio are unimportant. The war preparations are continued. An iron-clad had been despatched to the Plate, and another was to follow with some bomb vessels. The Brazilian Government was firm in demanding the expulsion of Lopez as the first basis of any peace negotiations.

A society for the protection of emigrants had been organized.

The whaler *C. C. Comstock* was lost January 19th at Pernambuco. All saved but the hull.

RIO, February 3.—Exchange on England 24½d.; Coffee, finest quality firm; Flour scarce and much wanted; freight to New York 42s. 6d.

The Montevideo advices are to January 24. No active movements had occurred. Both sides are engaged in preparations for the campaign in Paraguay, which is expected to commence in about a month. Two small skirmishes had occurred with parties of Paraguayans who crossed the Parana. In one they surprised an Argentine outpost, and captured two field-pieces, some horses, and cattle. In the other they were routed, with the loss of two or three. The allied armies are still receiving reinforcements, and have 45,000 men at Passo de la Patria.

An explosion of seven powder-wagons had occurred in the Brazilian depot of Corrientes, through the smoking of a sentry, killing and wounding thirty men.

Lopez has ditched the road to Humaita, and secured various points. He has put all the men capable of bearing arms in the field.

The Brazilian fleet was at Corrientes awaiting high water, which was approaching. The iron-clad *Brazil*, with four gunboats, was ascending the Parana to join it, raising the number to fifteen gunboats and two iron-clads.

A desertion of Correntine militia from the Argentine army is reported after a conflict with some Brazilians. Eighteen of the latter were killed and six of the former. All was quiet in the confederation and at Montevideo.

Exchange on England at Buenos Ayres 51d.; at Montevideo, 52@52½d. Freights at Buenos Ayres—Tallow, 47s. 6d.; salt hides, 37s. 6d. At Montevideo, salt hides, 45s.

Advices from the Falkland Islands report that besides the anthracite coal, previously discovered, a fine quality of bituminous coal is found. The English Government has determined on fortifying the islands, and sent a party of marines there.

The markets at St. Thomas were quiet, but the demand is more active. Several charters are reported, and an increased demand of tonnage is likely.

The steamer *North America*, from New York, arrived on the 5th, and sailed for Rio.

The brig *Denmark*, from Philadelphia for Falmouth, with petroleum, arrived at St. Thomas on the 13th disabled.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—The river is eight feet on the shoals, and has been rising slowly but steadily all day.

A negro named Nelson Weight was arrested to-day on the charge of murder. He was committed to jail to await his trial. The evidence goes to show that on Thursday night he decoyed a negro girl named Annie Towns, who was a servant in the employ of General Donaldson, to the race ground, and there brutally murdered her. The body was found in a pond near the track, with the skull terribly fractured. The accused was removed to jail, under the charge of murder in the first degree.

A fire occurred at five o'clock this morning in Church street, near the Chattanooga depot, destroying the building occupied by Lieutenant Wilson, Quartermaster, and by the Quartermaster of the Military Railroad. Lieutenant Wilson's books and papers were a total loss. The damages were otherwise slight, amounting to about $500.

Major-General B. F. Cheatham, late of the C. S. A., will, on Thursday next wed, Miss Robertson, a wealthy lady of Davidson county.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A bold thief, named George Gardner, who a year ago stole $1000 in gold from the Bank of Commerce, was caught yesterday in the act of robbing a customer at the Broadway Bank.

Louis Colin, formerly foreign clerk with Duncan, Sherman & Co., on trial for the abstraction of $40,000 in bonds, which he lost in speculations, has been in jail since November, and the case now on argument is for his release as an insolvent debtor.

New Quarantine Buildings at New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—West Bank has been selected for the new quarantine hospital buildings, to be erected at a cost of a million and a quarter of dollars, being one-half of the appropriation made by the Legislature.

Markets by Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Cotton has declined 1c.; middlings 87c. Flour is dull, and declined 25 cents on the lower grades; sales at $7 50@7 90 for single extra, and $9 12½ for double extra. Wheat is dropping, ranging at 2 25@2 40 for common to choice fall. Corn lower, at 58@60c. for white, and 56@57c. for yellow. Oats dull at 43@44c. Lard 17@19½c. Pork $27 75 for Mess, and $48 50 for prime Mess.

—It is said Patti (Adelina) has in consideration an offer from an American impressario to visit the United States in 1867 for fifty nights at $1000 a night.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The Rinderpest Bill.

The bill to amend an act to prevent the spread of foreign disease amongst the cattle of the United States, approved in December last, has passed both Houses, and having been signed by the President, is now a law. Its provisions are as follows:—

That the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is hereby prohibited, provided that the prohibition shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries, or any part of such country or countries, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give public notice thereof, that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases amongst cattle in the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this law into effect or to suspend the same, as herein provided, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers in the United States, and to such officers and agents of the United States in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary.

The second section provides that the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the importation of neat cattle or the hides of neat cattle may be made without danger of the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious disease amongst the cattle of the United States, may by proclamation declare the provisions of this act to be inoperative, and the same shall be afterwards inoperative and of no effect from and after thirty days from the date of such proclamation.

The second section provides that any person convicted of a willful violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, at the discretion of the Court.

Evidence Required.

The Second Controller of the Treasury has instructed the Second Auditor to require of all claimants for arrears of pay or bounty for deceased soldiers of foreign birth, and who represent themselves as only brothers, sisters, or widows of the deceased, duly authenticated evidence from the genealogical tables of their native place, before their claims be allowed.

Suit Against General Mussey.

The District Attorney for this District has been ordered by the Treasury Department to commence an action against Brigadier-General R. D. Mussey, late Private Secretary to President Johnson, to recover the sum of $28,000, which, it is alleged, was abstracted from the sum advanced him for recruiting, and for which, it is claimed, he has failed to account.

Central Pacific Railroad Bonds.

In pursuance of the report of the Commissioners and Chief Engineer of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, the Solicitor of the Treasury has submitted the opinion that the Company is entitled to bonds to the amount of $640,000, the sum allowed per mile being $32,000.

Substantial Sympathy.

Another contribution from the Birmingham (England) Association, a benevolent society formed for the purpose of supplying, as far as possible, the wants of the destitute freedmen of the United States, was to-day received by General Howard. The invoice referred to consisted of clothing, and amounted in value to over $1600. The money value of articles heretofore contributed by the same Association is over $10,000, all of which has been donated since the termination of the Rebellion.

Maryland Devilry.

Well-authenticated reports have recently reached General C. H. Howard, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the District of Columbia, Maryland, and several of the eastern counties of Virginia, to the effect that certain unprincipled and, of course, unauthorized persons are engaged in transferring freedmen from Baltimore and vicinity to Annapolis, where they are, by some process unknown, disposed of to their employers at $10 per head. These scoundrels doubtless operate on the minds of the freedmen by holding out false inducements, and stringent efforts are being made by the Bureau to ferret out and bring them to justice.

West India Telegraph.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, reported from the Committee on Commerce to-day the bill incorporating the International Ocean Telegraph Company. It gives to the company the sole and exclusive right of laying, working, and maintaining telegraph lines and wires from the coast of Florida to the West Indies.

The North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 7.—Mr. Winstead, of Pearson county, was elected Speaker of the Senate last night, *vice* Mr. Little, resigned.

Death of Alexander Campbell.

The famous Alexander Campbell, of West Virginia, died at his home in Bethany on Sunday night, March 4, aged seventy-eight. He was a native of Scotland, but came early to this country, and was originally a Presbyterian minister until 1812, when he became a Baptist. He became separated from the Baptist denomination in 1827, by his denunciation of all human creeds, pronouncing the Bible alone the sufficient rule of faith and practice, and setting forth some peculiar ideas as to the religious efficacy of immersion. His zeal, tact, and eloquence gave him many followers, who formed themselves into a denomination calling themselves Disciples. The general community chose to recognize them by the name of their founder, as Campbellites. They prevailed particularly in West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, with scattered churches all over the West, numbering in 1862, by estimate, three hundred and fifty thousand members.

In 1841 Mr. Campbell founded Bethany College, of which he was president until his death. The college was successful, having often one hundred and fifty or two hundred students. He aimed to keep clear of the anti-slavery agitation, but the churches have been much rent and scattered by the Rebellion. He was a man of much learning and great activity and energy, and often engaged in religious controversy, both with unbelievers and with Christians of other denominations.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, March 7, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather more active this morning, but prices continue weak and unsettled. Government bonds are without any material change. 5-20s sold at 103; and 7·30s at 98¼; 104¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 90 for 10-40s, coupons off. State and City loans continue dull at the decline. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 85½; and New City 6s at 90¼.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 31¼@31¾, no change; Reading at 49@49¼, no change; Camden and Amboy at 115¾@116, a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55@55¼, a decline of ½; Lehigh Valley at 62½, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 29¾, a slight decline; and Northern Central at 44¼, an advance of ¼; 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Norristown; 54 for Minehill; 26 for Elmira common, and 23 for Catawissa common.

In City Passenger Railway shares there is nothing doing. 73 was bid for Second and Third; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 51½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 69 for West Philadelphia; 33½ for Hestonville; and 25 for Girard College.

Canal shares are unchanged. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 21; and Lehigh Navigation at 52¼. 114 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 11¼ for Susquehanna Canal; 32 for Delaware Division; and 58¼ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 28¼; 206 was bid for North America; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54½ for Commercial; 100 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 75 for Western: 63 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 56 for Union.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at from 11¼@11⅜, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is in larger supply, and balances among brokers have been offered at 6 per cent. The rate is 6@7 per cent. In commercial paper there is more doing at 7@7½ for best; 8@9 for good; and 10@15 for fair. Sterling bills are quoted 108¼@108⅝ for leading names at 60 days, and 109¼@109⅝ for short. Produce bills are not abundant, and are quoted 107@108. Francs, long, 5·17½@5·16¼; short, 5·15@5·13¾."

—Governor Fletcher has signed the bill which recently passed the Missouri Legislature, providing for the consolidation and payment of the bonded debt of the State. By the provisions of this bill all overdue interest is to be funded and incorporated with the principal in new bonds, and is to be resumed on the 1st of January, 1868. The bonded debt of Missouri, including unpaid interest, amounts to $30,000,000. It is estimated by the members of the committee by whom this bill was reported that under its operation the entire State debt will be liquidated in twenty years.

—The total circulation of the National banks on Saturday last amounted to $258,432,790. The Controller of the Currency states that:—"Reports are every now and then being published of the charter of certain new National banks by the Controller of the Currency; while the fact is, that no National banks have been authorized for several months, but a number that were granted some six or eight months ago have been delayed by various causes from commencing business until the present time. Quite a number of State banks which applied for conversion and filed their papers prior to the 1st of July, 1865, have not yet received their final certificate of authority for the reason that their outstanding State circulation is in excess of the amount allowed by law for National banks. The Controller only issues the certificate for them to commence business when their old circulation is reduced to 90 per cent. of their capital."

—The Chicago *Tribune* says:—"Nearly all the bankers complained that they are losing currency daily. Business generally is dull and deposits are unusually low; while the demand for accommodations is increasing. To-day the pressure is even greater than yesterday, and none but the very best customers were accommodated at the usual rate of discount, 10 per cent. per annum. Street rates were steady at 1@2 per cent. per month."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$500 U S 7-30s J'ne	99¼	100 sh Catawissa pf..	31¾
$722 08 Pa 6s.....	lots 85	200 sh do.....	lots 31¾
$1000 do.....	86	100 sh do.....	b5 31¾
$150 do.....	85½	100 sh do.....	b30 31¾
$4000 City 6s new issue	95½	200 sh do..its..s30	31¾
$500 U S 5-20s '62..	103	100 sh do.....	31¾
250 sh Ocean..lots	b30 11¼	200 sh do.....	b30 31¾
100 sh do...s60	ws 11¼	100 sh do.....	b5 31¾
200 sh do..lots	s30 11¼	100 sh do.....	s5.. 31¾
100 sh do.....	s30 11¾	100 sh do.....	s30 31¾
300 sh do lots.	s20 11¼	100 sh do int	s5wn 31¾
600 sh do.....	lots 11¼	15 sh Cam & Am....	110
200 sh do.....	11	15 sh do...lots	115½
200 sh do.....	b30 11¼	100 sh Union Can.	2 1-16
100 sh do.....	11¼	50 sh Penna R.....	55
100 sh Reading..	s10 49¼	15 sh do.....	lots 55¼
300 sh do.....	lots 49¼	8 sh N Penna.....	36
200 sh do....	lots. 49	8 sh Lehigh V.	lots 62½
100 sh do...	s10wn 49	270 sh Pa & E..	ts. 2d 29¾
300 sh do	b30 49	100 sh do.....	29¾
100 sh do b30..	49 1-16	10 sh Mech Bank...	28½
100 sh do.....	49	40 sh N Central....	44
2 sh Sch. N.....	21	500 sh StNch Cl	s60 7½
12 sh Lehigh Nav...	52½		

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold	132½	133½
American Silver, 75 and 78	127	128
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	123	124
Pennsylvania Currency	¾	⅞
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	133½	12 M.	133½
11 A. M.	133½	1 P. M.	133½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.—The Flour Market presents no new feature, there being no disposition on the part of the home consumers to purchase beyond immediate wants. The sales comprise 200 barrels common and good Northwestern extra family at $8@9; 200 barrels Ohio do. do. at $9·75; and 300 barrels Howard Street Mills, extra, on private terms; superfine ranges from $6 to $6·50; and fancy lots from $11 to $13. No sales of importance in either Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

There is some inquiry for prime Wheat, but inferior is not wanted. Small sales at $2 10@2·25 for common and choice red, and $2·25@2·75 for white. Rye continues extremely dull, but prices are steady at 85c. In Corn but little doing, sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 70c., in store. Oats are quiet, but steady at 50c. No sales of Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is in poor supply, but the demand is limited. Sales of 600 bushels at $5 50@6·50 for common and prime. Timothy is extremely quiet and lower; 100 bushels prime sold at $3 87½. Flax seed is selling at $2 65@2 70.

In Quercitron Bark nothing doing, but prices are steady at $32 50 ₱ ton.

Coffee, sugar, and molasses are dull.

Provisions of all kinds are declining.

Whisky moves very slowly, with sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio barrels at $2·28@2·30.

—The New Hampshire farmers who are owners of fine maple trees are preparing to make an unusual amount of maple sugar and maple molasses. The season promises well for a large business among the maple orchards.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

Inflation Quackeries.

From the Tribune.

A correspondent gravely sends us the following, which he evidently regards as the quintessence of financial and monetary wisdom:—

"AXIOM.—There can be no safe resumption of specie payments without a tariff high enough to prevent our imports of commodities (other than specie) exceeding our exports. Without such a tariff, any baking system founded on specie payments will be a rickety concern, liable to be sunken and toppled over by the first heavy balance of foreign trade against us."

REMARKS BY THE TRIBUNE.

We presume nobody will accuse us of hostility to protection by means of differential duties—in some cases, high duties. And yet we say the writer of the above does not know what he is talking. The *real* fact is, that an inflation of prices, caused by a redundant and debased paper currency, powerfully counteracts the influence of protective duties, and floods the country with imported goods in spite of them. Of this, our country now affords a striking confirmation.

For two or three years past, but especially during the year just closed, our importers have been making money rapidly. The abundance of what we call money created a market for costly silks and satins, laces and shawls, and they have pressed upon us in a flood. *This* year there is a currency contraction, with a prospect of resumption; and the dry goods trade drags; costly, sumptuous fabrics sell slowly; and the importers are curtailing their orders wherever they can, and many wish they could countermand theirs altogether. Intelligent merchants will confirm our assertion that there is not likely to be half so many fabrics imported in the latter half of 1866 as there were in the corresponding months of 1865. And if we should meantime resume specie payments we *know* there would not be.

The reason is plain and at hand. While the currency is contracting and hardening, men *seem* to be losing money; many *are* losing it. He who bought and held any staple while our currency was undergoing debasement made money, of course; that is, if he bought 10,000 barrels of pork at $25, he sold it three months later, for $30, paid his loan, if he made one to buy with, and put $45,000 or so to his credit in bank. And then, if his wife wanted a $1000 shawl, and his daughter-in $200 dresses "all round," was their time to ask for them.

But now, under the influence of contraction or approach to resumption, prices are tending downward. Pork, coal, domestic goods, and almost everything else, are 15 to 25 per cent. cheaper than they were three or four months ago; and, if we shall earnestly try to resume, must grow cheaper and cheaper. And now, the merchant and speculator who sells almost any staple, sells it at a loss; and it isn't a good time for wife to mention the shawl or daughters to insist that they have "nothing to wear." If they do, they take nothing by their motion.

Nearly all prices are declining: hence, it is not a good time to import, as importers well know. And the faster we gravitate towards specie payments, the smaller and fewer will be the orders sent out for foreign goods.

Turning our correspondent's "axiom" end for end, therefore, we say:—

We cannot stand an inflated currency, because our tariff is too low. If it were high enough, and smuggling could be suppressed, we might get on with such a currency as we now have; but with a tariff in many particulars so low as—in view of our heavy internal taxes—to invite excessive importation, we must resume at the earliest moment, or we shall be swamped by excessive importations and an enormous foreign debt.

The Danger of the Republicans—The Fate of Sectional Parties.

From the Herald.

The Republican party, in the plenitude of its power, is in danger of going to pieces. After carrying the country safely through the most formidable and perilous Rebellion in the history of any nation, this powerful party is suddenly brought face to face with an administration of its own choosing on the comparatively simple question of the restoration of the Union. The associate of President Lincoln on the Republican ticket of 1864, representing the principles upon which this ticket was elected, and pursuing the policy inaugurated by the lamented Lincoln, is pronounced faithless to his high trust by a ruling faction in Congress because he rejects the new platform of reconstruction which they have set up. The conflict thus brought about between Congress and the Executive brings the Republican party to the alternative of a chance of front, or a mutiny in the camp and the speedy overthrow of its adhering forces by a new organization.

In a conflict between the broad, comprehensive national policy of President Johnson and the narrow, fanatical, sectional ideas of Thaddeus Stevens, it is manifest that Stevens and his faction must go down. The battles of the loyal North against the rebellious South have been fought out to the ultimatum of Southern submission. The war is over. Peace has returned. The late rebellious States, complying with the terms demanded of them as the practical and legal consequences of their Rebellion, are awaiting their readmission into Congress. In all other respects, excepting the existing Freedmen's Bureau, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy and the Chief Magistrate of the Union has reinstated them as loyal members thereof. He holds, too, that so far as they can produce loyal representatives, duly elected, said States are entitled to a readmission into both Houses of Congress, and in all this we have abundant evidence that the President is sustained by the public opinion of the States which have put down the Rebellion by the bayonet.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and his retainers, however, reject the President's work and his arguments, and demand a course of treatment towards the excluded States as against a section disarmed but still rebellious, professing submission but still disloyal, and not to be trusted short of new conditions for the security of the black race and the national treasury. In a word, the programme of Stevens is simply the government of the South as a hostile section by the sectional party to which a sectional rebellion gave possession of the Government. The President's plan is to do away with these sectional divisions of the Rebellion, and to make the Union war party a Union peace party.

Now, that a mere sectional party under the peace establishment cannot stand is proved by all our past experience. The old Federal party, which we may say came into possession of the Government with Washington, went out with the first Adams, and was extinguished in the war of 1812, because of its degeneration into those contracted sectional New England ideas that fulminated from the Hartford Convention. The splendid old national Whig party, built up by Henry Clay, began to decline from its Northern sectional abolition affiliations of 1844, and went down with them in 1852, never to rise again. In that canvass the old Democratic party, on the national platform of Clay's great compromise measures on the slavery question, carried all the States of the Union except Massachusetts and Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee; and from that victory the Democracy had as fair a prospect of a long reign of power as had the Republicans from the election of 1864, when poor Pierce and other trading politicians of his party North, who for years had been playing the debasing *role* of flunkies to the pro-slavery fire-eaters of the South, made the fatal mistake of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a burnt offering to the South for the Presidential succession. From that fatal mistake of 1854 the Democratic party became a sectional party, and as such, the slave of slavery, and started full drive on the downward road to destruction till it went over and was lost in the abyss of the late Rebellion. The work of ruin that was commenced under the parody of poor Pierce was consummated under the whining imbecility and cowardice of poor old Buchanan. Such has been the fate of all our great political parties of the past, on their descent from a broad national policy to the foolish adventures of a sectional organization. The old Jeffersonian republican party died a more natural death. From 1800 it went on increasing in strength till 1824, when, left without an opposition party in the field, it was broken up and disbanded in the Presidential scrub-race between Jackson, Adams, Crawford, and Clay.

Whether the natural dissolution of the old Republican party, or the violent and bloody ending of the old Democratic party, or the inglorious fate of the old Federal and the old Whig parties, is to be that of the present party in power, we cannot yet undertake to conjecture. The issue will be determined as wisdom or folly, a national or a sectional policy, may guide the party councils henceforward. One thing, however, has been settled. The President holds the balance of power; and from this fact we may safely conclude that if the Republican party still adheres to him it will hold its present position in the Government, but that it cannot break with him without being divided and displaced.

The Relation of the President to Political Parties.

From the Times.

The *Tribune* has thrown off the mask under which it has for some time assailed the President, and openly arraigns him on a charge of disloyalty to the Union party, by whom he was elected.

We fancy that our city contemporary has discovered the futility and unprofitableness of its recent tactics. It has found out that to strive by cowardly inuendo to damage the reputation of Andrew Johnson—to print filthy accusations under the garb of correspondence, and to keep them before its readers by a little editorial by-play—is not to promote its own interest or the interest of the disunion faction of which it is the unscrupulous instrument, or indeed to do aught beyond the excitement of popular disgust. Whatever the cause of the change, the fact is apparent. The lies about the associations of the President and the slanders about his habits which the *Tribune* has endeavored to force into circulation are at length dropped, and misstatements of another character are used in their place.

It would be an amusing, though perhaps an unprofitable task, to trace the stealthy steps which have led the *Tribune* to its present position. So long as a hope remained that the radicals might use President Johnson for their own purposes, so long the *Tribune* played the fawning apologist and the sycophantic defender. At times it assumed the *role* of the patron, applauding the course of the President, and patting him encouragingly. Gradually, as events seemed to indicate the weakness of the faith on which it had depended, it put on the broad phylactery of the Pharisee, implored the President with a genuine nasal sniffle, prayed for him at street corners, and, with upturned eyes, trusted that all would yet be well. When the veto message upset the last of the radical calculations, it might have been supposed that the *Tribune* would be ferocious. But it was not. It was simply for the moment paralyzed. With the return of consciousness came the cowardly manœuvring to which we have adverted—the lie by implication, and the slander in a shape embodying the least possible responsibility. Now, after days of effort and nights of cogitation, our contemporary jumps on to the ground which a manly adversary would have occupied at once, and flatly charges the President with cultivating Rebel sympathy, and acting dishonestly towards the Union party.

The ebullition of spleen to which the *Tribune* treated its friends yesterday has not taken outsiders by surprise. Everybody has seen that to this complexion the affair would come at last, and there is a general feeling of relief now that the Pharisee is seen to be an unsanctimonious partisan, and the virtuous reviler an unmistakable enemy.

There are some, probably, who will be content, in the present aspect of the controversy, to exhibit in juxtaposition the respective political characters of the accuser and the accused. As between the *Tribune*, the complainant, and Andrew Johnson, the individual complained against, the popular judgment will not be difficult of interpretation when the issue to be decided is one of patriotic consistency and party integrity. What has Andrew Johnson done, it will be asked, that he should be arraigned for listening to "treasonable inculcations" without rebuke, and dealing disingenuously with his Union friends? Is not his record during the war an answer to all such accusations? Is he to be abused as an ally of traitors who defied treason when it was powerful, and perilled life and property by resistance to their machinations? is he to be assailed as false to the cause and party of the Union who stood by both in the most trying hour, and worked for both with an energy that yielded to no difficulty and a resolution that never succumbed to despair? Above all, is he to be convicted on an indictment of this nature preferred by a journal which before the war began counselled that the Southern States should be allowed to secede in peace—which, under the shadow of defeat, urged peace on the basis of a dismembered Union—which intrigued with notorious Rebels for the settlement on terms that would have been alike disastrous and dishonorable to the Union cause? Is Andrew Johnson to be suspected of casting "in his lot with the Copperheads," and "disguise and equivocation" towards the Union party, on the testimony of a journal which a few months ago divided, and by its faithlessness defeated the Union candidate for the mayoralty, and on that occasion became the avowed and confidential ally of no less a "Copperhead" than Mr. Fernando Wood?

These are interrogatories which must thrust themselves into the mind of every intelligent observer of the *Tribune's* course; and it may be that in the only possible answer to them we have all that is required for the justification of the President in the matter before us.

No necessity exists, however, for thus limiting a defense of the President to a comparison of his career with the career of the newspaper which assails him. His position is good not only against the *Tribune* as an accuser, but against all accusers.

Ever since it became evident that the President would adhere to the line of constitutional duty as he understands it, the pimps and pies of the disunion faction have sought for pretexts for throwing doubt upon his party fidelity. The telegraph has been loaded with insinuations designed to convey the impression that he was about to "Tylerize his Administration," and generally to act falsely towards the party whose suffrages elevated him to power. But at no time has a particle of evidence been adduced in support of this view. All the virulence with which he has been watched has failed to bring to light a single excuse for suspicion. His confidence has been given, uniformly and unreservedly to prominent members of the Union party, who have been at once exponents of his purposes and witnesses as to his fidelity. He has steadily refused to hold the Union party responsible for the destructive policy of the extremists, and has vindicated his own conduct as well by reference to the written organic law of the nation, as by appeals to the policy of his lamented predecessor, and the purposes of his party, as declared both in Congress and in the States. He has carried forward Mr. Lincoln's work as Mr. Lincoln himself began it. In his dealings with the States lately in rebellion he has upheld inflexibly the most rigid requirements of his party, conferring offices of trust upon men who have justified his choice, and obtaining from their Conventions acts which render the triumph of the Union arms complete. He has publicly proclaimed his intention to abide by the principles and the leaders of the Union organization, and to disappoint those who have predicted his going over to the Democracy; and he may safely challenge the most inveterate of his adversaries to show word or deed at variance with these declarations.

But, we are told, the Copperheads and impenitent Rebels hail the veto message and the 22d of February speech as their thunder. What does this prove as against the President? Surely he is not to be held accountable for what "Copperheads and impenitent Rebels" choose to "hail," but only for what he himself says, judging of it according to the provisions of the Constitution and the standards of his own party. The question for the true Union men to consider is, not whether their opponents are gladdened or depressed, but whether the principles enunciated by their official chief are constitutional and right, and whether the policy he indicates is calculated to secure an enduring restoration of the Union. The soul must indeed be narrow which cannot rejoice in the just and true because others to whom it has been opposed also express satisfaction. And we apprehend that he has a very weak title to the name of a patriot, who, in a period like this, would prefer the alienation and hostility of any party to the co-operation of all parties in the great work of building up the Union on a basis of liberty and justice.

Instead of seeing in the support which a portion of the Democracy give to President Johnson evidence of his party infidelity, we trace in it testimony to the sagacity of his statesmanship and the strength of his position. The prejudices, personal and political, which stood in the way of such a result have been of no ordinary kind; and we would rather rejoice in their obliteration than desire their continuance as a partisan foil. Only let the President adhere to the course which he has thus far pursued, to the principles which he has until now upheld, and the alliance with Union men which he has cherished, and we shall find no cause for grief in the support which may be accorded to him by former opponents. The country has need of all the intelligence and all the effort that can be enlisted in its service; and the more of either that rallies around the Government and aids it in the work of reconstruction, the greater in our judgment will be the tribute to the fact, the consistency, and the patriotism of Andrew Johnson.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

THE MOTHER OF THE REGIMENT.—A letter from Loupoigne, in Belgium, says:—"The venerable General Wautier, who, notwithstanding his ninety-five years, went to meet his new sovereign, Leopold II, when making his entrance into Brussels, would be, perhaps, surprised if he knew that there still lives, at the village of Viesville, near Gosselies, a former *cantiniere* of La Tour's Dragoons, now one hundred and two years of age. She is in the enjoyment of all her intellectual faculties, taking long walks, and even danced the first quadrille at the *fete* of Thimeon, a village near Viesville, in September last. She is fond of relating her life of adventures, passed in the midst of camps and battles. She was at Fleurs in 1794, and, during the battle, gave birth to a son. She only quitted the army after the death of her husband, to return to her native village."

ABOUT BOOTS AND SHOES.—The costliness of shoes and boots, like other things, is on the increase in Paris. Shoes for evening wear are made either of white *gros grain* or satin, or silk to match the dress, elaborately embroidered with beads. For evening home wear mule slippers are generally made either of velvet or of unglazed kid, also embroidered with crystal beads. White shoes are trimmed round with ribbon *ruches* of a gay color, generally selected to match the flowers in the head-dress—the mule slippers are *ruched* with *guipure* over either *cerise* or blue satin ribbon. For out-door wear, in dry, fine weather, brown kid boots, with black patent-leather tips, are general; they are fastened with black buttons, and ornamented at the top with black tassels. For children this style of boot is particularly fashionable; it is more youthful in character than black kid.

CHARLES DICKENS.—The London correspondent of the *Tribune* thus speaks of Dickens' personal appearance:—"Dickens will be fifty-four years old next Wednesday. He was born February 7, 1812. He is on the short side of middle height, his hair and beard almost, or quite grey, the latter worn after the French or American fashion, with shaven cheeks, the former brought forward, and I should think elaborately oiled. His eyes are dark, handsome, and vivacious, the lines below and about them deeply defined; the eyebrows appeared thick and arched to semi-circularity, though this might be from his mobility of features in reading. His nose is of no particular recognized order, odd, and full at the nostrils, the humorous lines running from them to the corners of the mouth very marked and noticeable. His complexion is not very clear, and reddish about the rather sunken cheeks. He dresses in good taste, quietly, with dainty linen."

A FALSE ALARM.—A good story is told in Paris of telegraph clerk to whom a *commissionaire* delivered a written message he had been desired to despatch. On reading it the clerk started and inquired by whom the message was sent; to which the messenger replied—"A gentleman living in the Rue la Fontaine." The clerk requested the man to step into his office and take a seat. Meanwhile a policeman was summoned, and the message shown to him. It ran thus:—"I have thought of a better and more expeditious mode of killing Faure," signed Mery. The agent started for M. Mery's residence; he was in bed, but was in the act of announcing to his collaborator, M. Dulville, with whom he is writing *Don Carlos*, for which Verdi is composing the music, that he had thought of another mode of despatching the "Marquis of Rosa" (which part was to be enacted by Faure) than by a pistol shot, as in Schiller's tragedy, and had telegraphed to that effect to him.

SPRING STYLES—SOMETHING NOVEL IN DRESS.—We may state for the benefit of such of our readers as like to be beforehand in their information on fashions, that, in Europe, stripes prevail on all the thin materials which have as yet been prepared. Not that the spring dresses will be made up from one piece of goods, the design on which represents stripes of equal width; but with three or four different pieces, the groundwork of which is similar, but the stripes are of different widths. The skirts will be composed of these different pieces, but the bodices will be made at self-color, matching the ground-work of the skirt, and they will be trimmed with the stripes. Buff or canteen color, as last spring, will be fashionable for morning wear, and the stripes will not be solid lines, (either broad or narrow), but clusters of fine lines, which are softer in effect than when the lines are solid.

THE "SLANG" OF THE PACIFIC COAST.—Mr. Bowles, in his new book, "Across the Continent," gives these facts as to the slang of California:—The slang phrases and idioms, original and in use among the people of these States, are very odd, and some of them quite expressive. Few or none of those I noticed in Colorado are known here. Each section has a set of its own. "You bet" is one of the most common here; it is a strong affirmation or approval, as the "That's so" of the East. "Get" or "You get" to go along, clear out; drivers shout this to their horses; "Get up and git" and "Get up and dust," are enlarged, emphasized forms of the same. "You can't prove it on me" is also very common for doubt or disapproval or ignorance; and "None of it in mine" is declination of proffer and the like, and was probably borrowed from the declination to take "bitters" or any extra fillip in one's drink. "Bilk" stands for a humbug, an impostor, a "poor coot." "On it" is a much used, condensed, epigrammatic phrase, with varying applications. It signifies in that line, after something especial, determined, in earnest, and the like. "Weaken" and "To weaken" are very expressive, meaning failing strength, courage, or purpose. A man "weakens" is that he is backing down or backing out. The miners furnish many new phrases. "Pan out," for turning out or amounting to; as a man will "pan out" good or bad, or an enterprise "pans out" much or little. "Peter out" is come to nothing, failing, giving out altogether. "Shoe" and "color" come from the evidences of gold found in washing sand, and are applied to persons, things, and undertakings. "Corral," from the Spanish word for cattle-guard, or high fence, is applied to catching, corralling, getting into control. Thus I heard a man in Nevada say the Montgomery street brokers had "corralled" all the stock of a certain mine, and could, therefore, put it up or down as they pleased.

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DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELLER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
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Has just received a large and splendid assortment of

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.

Purchasers wishing a

HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH

Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.

Also, a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

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A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at made ate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
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CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of

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CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

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Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
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Etc. Etc. Etc.
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The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
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I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, &c. &c.

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MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.
Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND CAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9 19 6m

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

REVENUE STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand.
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
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One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
Can be obtained at current rates. 2 14

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK...$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TAYLOR.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.

DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or openings have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 45 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins or ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past. The risk of investment is undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 92 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1859.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1859.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston Street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 2 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET,
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 11 9m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S
Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS.
at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 CTS. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S
Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE
prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A
pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. 1 22

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No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
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FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 24

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5 20S.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

OPENING.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
WILL OPEN,
THURSDAY, MARCH 1,
A NEW LINE OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street.
2 26 12t

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 5 706 CHESNUT STREET

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books Purses, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, Chains and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Corsellan Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases 2 15 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Watterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HASSETT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
2 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

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REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand.
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
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One door below Seventh street.
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The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—
J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 10 2

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AS USUAL. 11 12

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

FENIANISM.

Great Gathering of the Friends of Irish Nationality.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC ASSEMBLAGE.

Speeches by George Francis Train, Col. O'Mahony, J. J Rodgers, and Others.

Etc. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Last evening a very large meeting was held in front of Independence Hall to express sympathy for Ireland, and to denounce her oppressors. Mr. John Hassan presided, and the first speaker introduced was George Francis Train, who made one of his characteristic speeches. Philadelphia, he said, is full of Fenianism; New York is full of Fenianism; Jones' Wood, on Sunday last, had one hundred acres of the Fenian Brotherhood, cheering for Irish nationality, and for Irish independence, and for an Irish republic. The world is full of Fenianism. England is dying. Let her die! (Cheers.) Sepoys to the right of her, Jamaica revolutionists to the left of her, New Zealand in front of her, and the Fenian Brotherhood, from Walnut street wharf up and along to Broad, all around her, determined, this time, that Ireland shall have its liberty, as America got its liberty, from this old Independence Hall. (Cheers.) The speaker urged that in the coming struggle America should assist those who assisted her at the time of her need. (Cheering.) Ireland must we recognize as a belligerent. (Cheers.) We must put a few *Alabamas* on the sea to destroy English commerce. England can be crippled in part by the people here refusing to wear goods of English manufacture; Ireland's cause can be fostered by the people being determined not to send any man to Congress who is not pledged to Irish nationality. (Cheers.) No matter what his politics, Radical or Democrat, there should be but one question—Irish nationality. Branching off, the speaker declared that there were four Head Centres! Stephens was one; John O'Mahony was the second; Andrew Johnson was a third—a Head Centre for the whole world. (Cheers.) The fourth Head Centre was Louis Napoleon. (Cheers.) He believed that the bonds of the Irish Republic were worth more today than the bonds of England.

James J. Rodgers, of New Jersey, the next speaker, said that the death-knell of England sounded here, had no sooner crossed the ocean than it found a willing echo among the hills of Ireland. The people there were then preaching the same principles, Henry Grattan and his colaborers declaring the same doctrines. At the outset England thought she could beat down the Thirteen Colonies, and if it had not been for the demonstration made in Phœnix Park by the Irish volunteers, Cornwallis would never have been allowed to surrender his army. The question left to England then was to lose either America or Ireland, and she concluded to lose America. Now that Ireland is about to strike for her independence, America owes her a debt which can never be fully paid. The people of Ireland in this country are the dependence of those at home. Ten dollars from each Irishman in America would give a capital of forty millions. Will you give it? (Cheers and cries of "Yes.")

The response will carry joy to the hearts of those now pining in English prison cells. The speaker believed in discarding all party politics while discussing Fenianism. If there should be one party platform which should be favored more than another, it would be that which insisted upon a war with England in return for her *Alabamas*. A war with England would be a benefit to civilization. It would be a war against a hypocrite in politics, religion, and morals. (Cheers.) It would lead to the overthowing of a nation which, while claiming to give freedom to the world, holds ninety millions of her people in the most abject slavery. The speaker urged those present to subscribe to the bonds of the Irish Republic. The security is good. The secret of England's hold upon Ireland is that Ireland pays one-half the interest on the national debt. Subscribe the money, and if but one-half your duty is done, in less than three weeks a half-dozen privateers will be at work. (Cheers.)

Resolutions were read urging the right of a free people to govern themselves, and expressing sympathy with those in Ireland who are about to strike for independence, and pledging them material support. John O'Mahony is endorsed as the Head Centre of the organization. The resolutions were adopted.

John O'Mahony was next introduced, and received with cheers. He announced himself as the agent of the Irish Republic, and urged those present to fulfil the promises so frequently made by the Fenian Brotherhood to those at home. The necessity for prompt action is pressing. At home the people have done all that is possible to prepare for the fight. There are now in Ireland 300,000 men organized into companies and regiments, and having all the officers needed. All that is now wanted is the arms. James Stephens is at the head of the army, prepared to do service against the enemy. Organizations have been pushed to the extreme limits in Ireland. Their duty is done, so far as they could accomplish it. Fenians are organized in the centre of England's commercial cities, ready to strike as soon as the green flag is raised in Ireland. It rests with us to do the remainder. That work should have been accomplished three months ago, if the resolves of the Philadelphia Congress had been carried out. We then promised James Stephens that he should be furnished with arms, armed men, and privateers; but that has not been done. The year 1865 has passed without hearing that an Irish-American army had landed in Ireland.

He would not now refer to the causes which had prevented this being done; but the fact was, that the work has still to be accomplished. Let us now do what is required—furnish the means to fit out the much-needed expedition and provide for the men who have gone forward. Let nothing distract our attention from those now suffering in Ireland, nor from those who promise us victory, if we but do our part of the duty. The speaker urged union and a prompt effort to assist in the establishment of the Irish Republic. Furnish money to your brothers, through the European representative, John Mitchel. As soon as this is done, the ships will be on the seas, and the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States will have done its duty.

Mr. Patrick McCafferty was then introduced, and was received with great applause. He said that he had recently come from James Stephens, President of the Irish Republic, and had brought good news for the friends of Ireland in America. He could assure them that there are in Ireland 250,000 well-disciplined soldiers, ready when the word of command is given to strike for Irish independence. There could be no difference of opinion, he said, among those who are informed on the subject as to where the blow should be struck. The invasion of Canada was not to be thought of. It would take three years to compel the surrender of Quebec, and to obtain the control of the St. Lawrence. Long before that could be accomplished, if the blow was struck at home, Ireland would be free. Mr. McCafferty said that he spoke the opinion of James Stephens when he assured the assemblage that Irish nationality could only be obtained by fighting upon Irish soil. He expected to return to Ireland and aid her sons in achieving their freedom. Before he left he had promised to return, and he should do it. Aid was expected to come from Irishmen in America, material aid, and it could be sent through John O'Mahony, who is the authorized agent of the President of the Irish Republic in the United States. Mr. McCafferty made a strong appeal to the friends of Irish nationality to subscribe to the Irish bonds. Every Irishman ought to be able, he said, to take a ten dollar bond at least, and none should delay in at once subscribing to the extent of their means. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause in the course of his remarks, and was enthusiastically cheered at the close.

After the performance of an Irish air by the band, General Mullen, of Tennessee, was introduced, and spoke of the important part which Irishmen had taken in the war through which this country had just passed. They had everywhere fought bravely, and he felt entirely satisfied that with 250,000 disciplined men on Irish soil, under the lead of good men, success must soon follow the first great movement. The speaker said that he expected to aid the people of his adopted country, as he considered Ireland to be, in achieving her independence, and all those asked who should risk their lives in the great cause, would be material aid from their countrymen on this side of the Atlantic. War cannot, he said, be carried on without means. Soldiers must be provided with ammunition, they must be fed and clothed, and the wounded and sick must necessarily be cared for. Money is, therefore, of prime importance, and a way had been provided by which all the friends of Ireland could aid her. General Mullen spoke of English neutrality during the late war, and said he had no doubt that President Johnson would follow the example of England in that respect, after the first blow was struck. He would see that the same measure of neutrality was meted out to England as she had meted out to the United States.

Colonel Haggerty followed General Mullen, and made a most eloquent appeal in favor of oppressed, down-trodden Ireland. He considered it a providential thing that so many Irishmen had been instructed in the art of war during the late civil strife, as it would furnish to the Irish peasantry proper material for leaders. The Major's remarks were very enthusiastically received, and he was followed by Mr. Cameron, of California, who also made a stirring appeal in behalf of Ireland.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour, with cheers for the cause of Irish nationality.

SERENADE TO THE FENIAN ORATORS.

At the conclusion of the great Fenian demonstration, last evening, in front of Independence Hall, the band engaged for that occasion, accompanied by a large concourse of participants of the meeting, proceeded to the Continental Hotel and tendered a serenade to Colonel O'Mahony, Colonel Haggerty, Captain McCafferty, and others.

After the band had performed a number of airs, in obedience to the demand of the crowd assembled, Colonel O'Mahony made his appearance, and addressed those assembled in a few stirring remarks. He was followed by Colonel Haggerty, who after addressing a few words to those assembled, retired, and was followed by Captain McCafferty, who then addressed the assembled crowd. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and after cheers on cheers had been given for the Fenian cause, the assemblage dispersed.

THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—A pamphlet is placed upon our table which sets forth in minute details the entire operations of the Philadelphia branch of this stupendous charity, of whose history and operations even the most ignorant have at least a general idea. The report of the Relief Committee exhibits a wise yet liberal policy in the distribution of relief, and must satisfy every one of the fidelity with which the trust reposed in them was fulfilled by those in active management. It has been the aim of the committee to provide employment for the women, for which adequate compensation has been given. The Sanitary Commission furnished material, which the Relief Committee had cut and converted into articles required for the use of the soldiers by the Sanitary Commission. Thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifteen articles have been made and returned to the Commission, free of charge. Finding the supply of work from this source inadequate to the demands for it, the committee decided to obtain work from Government contractors, and to pay the women double the price paid by the contractors. Twenty thousand one hundred and seventy-four articles were made in this way, and returned to the contractors who were kind enough to furnish the work. Eleven hundred and twenty-nine articles have been made for the freedmen, and five hundred and five for other charities, making in all fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-three articles.

Eight hundred and thirty women have been employed in the two years during which the labors of the committee have been carried on.

The sources from which work has hitherto been obtained having failed, through the blessed return of peace, and the destitution being great among those near and dear to the men whose lives have been given to purchase that peace, the committee have determined not to cease their labors during the present winter.

Two hundred women, principally widows, are now employed in making garments from materials furnished by the committee. These garments are distributed to the most needy among the applicants for relief.

More than four hundred tons of coal have been given out to needy families of soldiers during the past two years, the coal being the gift of a few coal merchants.

The receipts of the committee have been as follows:—

From subscriptions and donations	$828,300 00
From entertainment given for the benefit of the committee	1,044 00
From contractors, in payment for work done	1,681 31
From the Sanitary Commission	2,251 50
Total	$833,976 81

This amount has all been expended, with the exception of $248·47, which balance remained in the hands of the Treasurer on the 31st of December, 1865.

The special relief office was closed on the 19th of August last. By that time the necessity for its continuance had so far diminished that it did not warrant the employment of an agent. What little remained to be done was placed in charge of the Superintendent of the Lodge.

Fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty-five cases have received attention at the special relief rooms; and hospital supplies, clothing, etc., amounting in value to one hundred and two thousand five hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents, have been issued.

For the successful operation of the Lodge the Commission is largely indebted to its faithful Superintendent, Colonel Clement Soest. His unitiring vigilance and industry, united with a remarkable capacity for managing those under his charge, enabled him to conduct the establishment with the most gratifying success. Through the exertions of Miss S. B. Dunlap, to whom we are under great obligations for her untiring efforts at the Lodge, religious services were held on every Sunday afternoon. The Lodge was closed on the first of November last. Though in use but six months, nearly 6000 homeless soldiers were received and sheltered there. The number of meals furnished was 49,729. The cost of the Lodge to the Commission was but $7888. Its building and maintenance cost $21,157.

SALE OF THE OLD LONDON COFFEE HOUSE.—At the real estate sale at the Exchange yesterday, the old three-story brick store and lot of ground on the southwest corner of Front and Market streets were sold for $18,200. The lot has a front of 24 feet on Front street and 30 feet on Market street. The original lot had 25 feet upon Front street and 100 on Market street. It was conveyed in 1739, by the widow of Charles Reed, to Israel Pemberton, who willed it to his son John, at whose death it was sold to the Pleasant family, who, in 1796, sold it, with 82 feet depth, for the large sum of £8216 13s. 4d., to James Stokes.

The building was known before and for some time after the Revolution as the Old London Coffee House. It was opened as a coffee house by William Bradford, printer, in 1754. The petition for a license to the then Governor shows that coffee was drunk at that time by way of refreshment as spirituous liquors are now. The Old London Coffee House was regularly patronized by the Governor and other persons of note, who had their appointed stalls in which to sip coffee. In 1780 the premises were rented to Gilford Dally, who agreed in writing to keep "the house on the first day of the week closed from public use, that so regard and reverence may be manifested for retirement and the worship of God," and he further covenants that, under a penalty of £100, he will allow no gambling on the premises. After three years' lease by Mr. Dally the building was occupied as a store and dwelling by Mr. Stokes, who usually purchased it. Since then it has been occupied as a store in various branches of business.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. A. Winch, newsdealer, No. 506 Chesnut street, has favored us with the usual budget of English periodical literature, including the latest received numbers of the London *Illustrated News, Punch, Cassell's Family Paper, Once-a-week, All the Year Round*, etc. etc.

Mr. John J. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, has sent us the specimen part of Cassell, Potter & Galpin's new edition of the Holy Bible—the finest ever published. The illustrations—230 in all—are full paged, and from the matchless crayon of the renowned Paul Gustave Dore. Kromer is the publishers' subscription agent for this city, and he has placed Mr. Fred. G. Adams, a young man of considerable experience, in charge of the foreign publication department of his establishment.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOYER OF ACADEMY.

CHAS. H. JARVIS'

FOURTH MATINEE,

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 8,

AT FOUR P. M.

SINGLE ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR

Tickets and Programmes at the Music Stores. 3 3 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
THIS EVENING,
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
Doors open at 6 45. Curtain rises at 7 30.
The great historical drama, in three acts,
Dramatized by J. C. FOSTER, Esq., and entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN
Athos.....Mr F. MORDAUNT
Porthos.....Mr. C. LEWIS
Armis.....Mr. F. FOSTER
D'Artagnan.....Mr. G. L. CLARKE
The performance to conclude with Planche's charming episode, in two acts, entitled
CHARLES XII.
OR
THE SIEGE OF STRALSUND.
Miss JOSIE ORTON AS EUDIGA.
Charles XII. King of Sweden.....Mr. J. T. WARD
Adam Brock.....Mr. F. MORDAUNT
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 10,
NINTY-SEVENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 9,
BENEFIT OF MR. F. MORDAUNT.
MONDAY EVENING, March 12, will be produced a powerful Local Drama, entitled
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.
TUESDAY, MARCH 13, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
BENEFIT TO THE FIREMEN
disabled at the late disastrous fire.
In active preparation
THE LOST JEWELS.
Admission to evening performances, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 Doors open at 6 45 Curtain rises at 7 30.

GRAND RELIEF BENEFIT
IN AID OF
THE NOBLE FIREMEN
DISABLED AT THE
GREAT FIRE ON MONDAY, February 26.
The Management of the
NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE,
ever desirous and willing to assist all sufferers, especially those who in pursuit of their duties are injured in a public cause and are therefore public benefactors, take great pleasure in
TENDERING A BENEFIT
in aid of the unfortunate sufferers and are happy to be
FIRST TO RESPOND
to the call made upon the citizens of Philadelphia.
Inspired by these sentiments, the Management are happy to announce a
GRAND DOUBLE BENEFIT,
ON THE
AFTERNOON AND EVENING OF
TUESDAY, March 13, 1866,
on which occasions
TWO DISTINCT BILLS WILL BE PRESENTED,
and the
STAR COMPANY OF
THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE WILL APPEAR.
THE ENTIRE NET PROFITS
of both performances will be devoted to the relief of the above-named sufferers. 3 5 mw3t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7¾ o'clock
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF MR. J. S CLARKE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 6,
Only night of Buckstone's ladies' comedy of
LEAP YEAR.
Mr. Dimple.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Last night of the beautiful Drama from Dickens' of
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
Newman Noggs (last time).....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Last time of the thrilling Drama of
NATHAN BRADFORD.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. J. S. CLARKE
When he will appear on the same night, for the first time, as Major De Boots in
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
AND
TOODLES.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
UNABATED SUCCESS OF "SAM."
THIRD WEEK OF MR CHANFRAU.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF "SAM."
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
De Walden's five act Comedy, of
"SAM."
Sam.....Mr. CHANFRAU
Laura.....OLIVE LOGAN
Dick, Sam's Pupil.....C. T. PARSLOE
Bill Crokett.....DE WALDEN
General Roslyn.....Mr. F. F. Mackay
James Plushley.....Owen Marlowe
Miss Euphemia Roslyn.....Mrs. Thayer
Emily Cropley.....Mrs. F. A. Crosse
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU.
Positively last night of "SAM."
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
EVERY EVENING
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
Laughable Burlesques, Humorous Farces,
Delightful Ballads, Comic Pantomimes,
LES DIX—NOVELTY—MERIT.
Amusements of all nations combined. Star Dramatic Company. Grand Corps de Ballet. Ethiopian and Pantomime Corps
Evening—Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7 30.
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF LADIES AND CHILDREN Matinees will be given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2 30
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTIC TALENT.
SIGNORA JOVETTA, THE GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE.
Mlle Duling, Mr. C. W Smith, and his grand Corps-de-Ballet, 100 talented Artists.

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
SECOND WEEK, AND POSITIVELY THE LAST,
Commencing
MONDAY EVENING March 5, and
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS,
with their splendid
BRASS BAND.
Brilliant reception of
EMMA J. NICHOLS,
The Jenny Lind of America.
Admission, 30 cents. Four tickets for $1. Children 15 cents
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
3 5 4t At 3 o'clock.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 8 o'clock any evening. 1 31 y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1 tf

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by address ing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1211 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine 1 16 3m

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,
Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee
By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.
A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.
CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO
A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT
STOVE FOR HEATING
PURPOSES.
They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**
For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the
United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers
Now having them in use. Also,
HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER.
On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**
The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**
ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way, **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**
For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
2 13 3mo PHILADELPHIA

COAL.
COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 22 S Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 6

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. 12 16 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 5 No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 606 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 45 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SUSQUEHANNA, SUNBURY, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS.
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL
At 8 00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Easton, Bethlehem, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; FOR CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Railway for Lewistown, Dauphin, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Canada, etc.; with Cumberland Valley and Susquehanna trains for Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Williamsport, York, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9 35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7 30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7 25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8 20 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12 10 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1 40 P. M. and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7 05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 25 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9 40 P. M.
Market Train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 2 45 noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 12 20 A. M., and Downington at 12 20 P. M. Philadelphia and all way stations
All the above trains run daily Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8 00 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7 05 A. M. and 1 30 Noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 00 A. M. and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1 48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
The morning Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 05 A. M., passing Reading at 4 40 and 10 52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1 45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6 45 and 11 00 A. M., and 7 10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7 35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4 00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 00 A. M. and 6 00 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of the Railroad Company, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS,
At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $57 50 each for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half rates.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets
FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2 15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows viz.:—
FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....$2 25
At 8 30 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express..... 2 25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger).....2 25
At 6 and 11 30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class tickets..... 2 25
2d Class Ticket..... 1 50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Frenchd.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 5 6 and 11 30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
At 11 15 A. M., 4 30 and 6 45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... $3 00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... 2 25
The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted
At 7 00 and 11 15 A. M., 3, 3 30, 4 30, 5 and 6 45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10 50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Hoboken, Tacony Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations
DELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania and New York State, and the Great Lakes
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 and 11 15 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M and 3 30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M and 3 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 5 45 P. M., and 3 P. M. through Passenger car due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3 30 and 5 30 P. M.
Freight train will leave Philadelphia from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible express companies to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accommodates each through train Office, No. 5 Wamut street 9 16 9m

1865.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwestern counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and it is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1 00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train 11 10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7 30 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7 20 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 6 30 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3 47 A. M
Leave Erie at 1 05 P. M., arrive at New York 1 45 P. M
No change of cars between Erie and New York.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTEETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. A. Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia
R. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Store above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4 00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Steamer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.
Express Train at 2 45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stepmen's Run.
Night Express at 11 15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9 15 A. M. Train.
For an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Wash

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866.

The Fenian Meeting.

THE Fenian Brotherhood had a grand meeting in front of the State House last evening. There was a great deal of enthusiasm, of course, as there always is in a promiscuous crowd of people who are excited by music and torches and banners, and noisy declarations about liberty, and all that. O'MAHONY was on hand, and made a speech full of warm invocation to the Irish in America to come forward with their money in defense of Irish nationality; and by way of enforcing his appeal, he declared that there were three hundred thousand Irishmen in Ireland fully organized armed and equipped for the fray. Some other speaker, however, put the number much lower; and in view of these contradictory statements it is hard to ascertain what the truth is.

The first orator on the occasion, however, who took precedence even of O'MAHONY, was Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, whose utterances are always full of sound and fury. GEORGE was, as usual, very much down on Great Britain, and pitched into her Government and people. GEORGE FRANCIS, in one of his wildest flights of fancy, exclaimed, "England is dying—let her die!" and a little while after, he expressed his belief that the bonds of the Irish Republic were worth more to-day than the bonds of England! This sort of romancing is not, we should think, fitted to inspire much confidence and sympathy among rational persons in the Fenian enterprise, though the employment of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was entirely in harmony with the gross want of discretion with which the Fenian engineers of the movement in this country have generally acted. If Irishmen here choose, with their eyes open, to give their money into the keeping of the O'MAHONYS and ROBERTSES and SWEENEYS, and take in exchange for it the bonds of a republic which has no existence save in the heated imagination of enthusiasts, and which is not likely to have any other, they have a right to so dispose of it; yet no sincere friend of the Irish citizens can witness without sorrow so worse than wasteful a disposition of treasure that might, if wisely directed and applied, be made instrumental in doing so much for the real prosperity, happiness, and independence of the Fenians on the other side of the ocean.

We have said that, in our judgment at least, the present effort to emancipate Ireland cannot possibly succeed under such auspices as now inspire and control it. And those who, secretly knowing the desperate character of the enterprise, deliberately tell the Irish people in America that the cause is certain of success, and only requires Irish money and Irish soldiers, are guilty of a great wrong, and are, indeed, the foes and not the true friends of the Irish race. Mr. TRAIN must have been well aware that he was merely asserting a huge hyperbole when he said last night that President JOHNSON was a Head Centre of the Fenians, and that LOUIS NAPOLEON was another. This may have been very rhetorical and impressive, but it was very foolish, as was the other suggestion of the same brain, to wit, that the American people should foster the cause of Mr. O'MAHONY, STEVENS & Company, by refusing to send any man to Congress "who is not pledged to Irish nationality."

In short, we are of the opinion that the meeting last evening was altogether an exceedingly ill-managed and, in some respects, ridiculous affair, and that it is fitted to hurt much more than benefit the Fenian movement.

AN ERRONEOUS STATEMENT.—Some days ago a paragraph appeared in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH in reference to the visit of Major-General J. A. HARDIE, Inspector-General and A. A. G., Major-General D. H. RUCKER, and Colonel A. I. PERRY, intimating that the object of their coming was to investigate the affairs of this Department. We are now in possession of facts unknown to us then, that these gentlemen are here solely upon official business, and are not charged with any secret service. Their business is simply to inspect the present frame buildings at the Gray's Ferry Arsenal, and report whether or not it would be advisable to substitute brick ones. As the former statement may have done injustice to certain gentlemen lately connected with this military department, it gives us great pleasure to make a proper statement of the facts of the case.

AID FROM ENGLAND.—The scriptural injunction to "cast bread upon the waters, and it will return after many days," is proved true by the fact that a benevolent association in Birmingham, England, has already sent to this country money and goods amounting in the aggregate to about $10,000, to be devoted to the aid of destitute freedmen in the South. For years past no cry of distress among the overtasked operatives of Great Britain has been unheard in this country, and many a ship load of provisions have been sent by our benevolent citizens to aid the starving men and women thrown out of employment by the vicissitudes of business. Now that the tide of charity which so long flowed towards Europe is ebbing back, and the great charities of this country are being returned in kind, it is gratifying to know that the human heart beats evenly all over the globe, and that there is never any repudiation of debts of gratitude.

PROTECTION TO WOOL-GROWERS.—M. GRINNELL, of Iowa, in a very fine speech recently delivered in Congress, entered fully into the subject of the importance of the growth and production of wool.

We have never paid that attention to this subject which it deserves. England has understood the matter better, and is therefore in control of a line of business which ought to have been entirely our own. We have in the far West a territory admirably adapted to the raising of sheep; and with proper Governmental encouragement thousands of earnest farmers would gladly devote their attention to the production of the finer qualities of wool.

Under existing laws it will not pay, and for this reason every shrewd agriculturist prefers the more lucrative business of raising mules, etc. If Congress would act intelligently on this matter, the United States in five years would have the monopoly in the wool trade of the world.

DARING ROBBERY IN A BANK.

A Package Containing Over $3000 Snatched from the Teller's Desk in the Broadway Bank—The Thief Arrested and the Money Recovered.

Mr. James Rowe, residing at No. 758 Third avenue, went to the Broadway Bank, situated on the corner of Broadway and Park place, yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making a deposit. He carried with him two packages of United States Treasury and national currency notes, containing the sum of $3727·22.

After reaching the receiving teller's desk, Mr. Rowe laid the packages on the ledge near the pigeon hole of the teller, and proceed to count his money before handing it over to the clerk. As he stood thus engaged he noticed a man standing near him, but presuming that it was one of the bank customers awaiting his turn, he took but slight heed to the circumstance. Scarcely a minute, however, had elapsed when Mr. Rowe felt some one gently pushing an arm under his own, and at the same time saw a hand suddenly close upon one of the packages of bills, containing $2283·22, and quickly remove it from its resting place.

Before any attempt could be made to secure the audacious thief he had gained the hall leading to the outer door, but before he got to the entrance of the bank the owner of the stolen money caught him by the coat, just as the robber was in the act of slipping the coveted package into the breast-pocket of his coat. Seeing that he was fairly caught, the thief dropped the package on the floor, and with a desperate effort succeeded in breaking from the grasp of Mr. Rowe, and again started for the door. A hue and cry, however, followed him, and he was immediately secured by a number of citizens, chancing to pass the bank at the moment, and was brought back into the bank.

He was then turned over to Officer Fontenell, of the Broadway squad, who conveyed him to the Toombs Police Court, before Justice Hogan. On his arrival there the accused was immediately recognized as George Gardner alias "Dutch Heinrich," a well-known "grab thief," who has been often arraigned on similar charges. Mr. Rowe making the necessary affidavit, the prisoner was committed for trial without bail. Gardner is presumed to have intended seizing the entire sum in the possession of Mr. Rowe.

The prisoner was arrested a little over a year ago on a charge of having had a hand in the abstraction of two bags of gold, containing the sum of $10,000, from the desk in the Bank of Commerce, which robbery was effected in a similar manner to the one now recorded. Half the gold was found in Gardner's possession, but he was released through the interposition of counsel and the restoration of the missing $5000. Gardner was subsequently arrested by the police and sent to Philadelphia on a charge of stealing $5000 from a gentleman in that city in a somewhat similar manner. He managed to escape conviction at that time and was set at liberty. In the present instance, however, there is no money to be restored, and it is likely that the prisoner will not escape conviction.—*N. Y. Times.*

FRAUDS ON THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Considerable excitement has for several days prevailed among the lager beer manufacturers for the thirsty souls of New York and Brooklyn, in consequence of rumors which have been circulated that the returns of sales, upon which the taxes are collected, have been suspected by the assessors of inaccuracy. It is now undoubted, from recent discoveries, that extensive frauds have been committed upon the Government, and the authorities are preparing to institute a most searching and rigid inquiry. In the First and Second Districts investigations are being vigorously prosecuted, and in the latter several have been concluded, the facts establishing, beyond all possibility of mistake, that the returns have been flagrantly incorrect.

The Second District embraces nearly all the Brooklyn manufacturers, twenty-four out of the thirty lager beer brewers being included under its supervision. Some of these brewers have large establishments, selling in the summer ten or twelve hundred barrels a month, but the sales of the greater number average only a hundred, but sometimes descend as low as thirty barrels a month. Every month, before the 10th, they have to furnish a return to the authorities, making an oath that it is a true one, of their business for the preceding month, giving the number of barrels manufactured, the number sold, and the quantity of malt which they have put into their mash-tubs. The tax, a dollar a barrel, is then assessed on the quantity sold. For some time the assessor of the Second District has suspected that the returns were considerably below the proper amount. Some of the manufacturers made returns, which, if correct, were so small as to leave him no reasonable chance of securing a profit, or even defraying expenses and the cost of labor. In place, however, of their exhibiting any signs of pecuniary embarrassment, or discontinuing their business, they have lived in good style, and made investments in seven-thirties and railroad stock besides. The assessor, after a careful consideration of such a singular mystery, formed an opinion that a closer examination of it would be both entertaining and instructive. Two or three of the most marked cases were investigated, and the result has been such as to induce the authorities to inquire carefully into the returns of every manufacturer in Brooklyn.

There is scarcely room for doubt but that for the last three or four years the returns given in have been little more than half the proper amount. Of course this involves the ugly circumstance that a large number of reputable citizens have perjured themselves to evade their just share of the national burdens. The pains and penalties to be inflicted are in a great measure left to the discretion of the Assessor, but they nominally amount to the absolute forfeiture of the premises and business effects of the offending party. The extreme punishment is, however, but seldom exacted, and the Assessor generally recommends to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue such mitigation of the penalty as may seem to equitably settle the matter. Should the mulcted person dispute the justice of the Assessor's judgment, they can carry the case to the United States Court.

In the Second District information has been collected which will lead to the detection of several frauds. One investigation takes place to-morrow at Newtown, Orleans county, Long Island. In another case, the cartman's delivery book has fallen into the hands of the Assessor, and this satisfactorily proves that the sales were very greatly in excess of the certified amount on which the taxes have been collected.—*N. Y. World.*

RAILROADS ON BROAD STREET.

Reply Before the Committee on Law, of Councils, to the Remonstrance of the Owners of Property and Persons Engaged in Business on Broad Street, Against the Bill for the Removal of the Railroad Tracks from the said Street and Improvements.

To the first cause of protest, viz.:—Because, upon the petition of any ten citizens, owning property on Broad street, anywhere between Germantown and League Island, the city is imperatively required to remove the rails, we answer:—That in the bill now before the committee and Councils, no such petition of ten citizens is required.

To the second cause of protest, viz.:—"Because the parties urging the passage of this bill are understood to be interested in the race-course at the lower end of the city, and in property far north of the railroad tracks at the upper end of the city," we answer:—That the persons urging the recommendation by Councils of the enactment of this bill into a law by the Legislature are citizens of Philadelphia, owners of property upon Broad and other streets, interested alike in the business, prosperity, and adornment of the city, and whose names will not suffer by any comparison with those of the remonstrants. Believing that the business carried on in Broad street by such of the remonstrants as required switches into the premises owned or rented by them might be done as successfully for themselves, and certainly with more advantage to the city, upon Pennsylvania avenue, Willow street, Market street, Prime street, and Ninth street, and on the west side of the Schuylkill river, they also felt that there was but one such avenue in the city as Broad street, and that it ought without hesitation to be cheerfully given up by the railroad companies for improvement, and their rails removed for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of this entire community, whose ungrudging hands had accorded to them so many valuable rights and privileges upon other thoroughfares. Of the scope and advantage of Broad street for improvement by the erection of public buildings, private residences, and for stores for business purposes, each citizen may judge for himself. Of the advantage and profit thereby to the city, by a general enhancement of the value of property along its most central portion and contiguous thereto, we may safely trust to the integrity and candor of Councils, whose duty and wish it is to legislate for the general good, and whether the removal of the railroad tracks and other obstructions therefrom would secure such increase of value of property and consequent profit to the city is scarcely to be doubted. The motives which have influenced our action in behalf of the bill before Councils may be best inferred from the manner in which it has been introduced to your attention—full publicity has been given and desired, and the committee well know that all suggestions made in a spirit of fairness and accord with the objects to be attained, have been willingly adopted. And it is with no little regret that we find among the remonstrants names of some gentlemen and firms, whose well-known liberality, public spirit, and pride in all other measures promotive of the advantage and adornment of the city, should in this most laudable and popular enterprise be used for its defeat rather than its encouragement.

The removal of the rails from Broad street is not a new matter. Public attention has for years been called to it, and its approval given. It has spoken through the Select and Common Councils who, in 1863, passed an ordinance, still unrepealed, for the removal of the City Railroad tracks. The spirit of opposition which then resisted the enforcement of the ordinance, and succeeded by a decision of a bare majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to which it appealed, is still unwilling to permit the city and the people to accomplish the end, when it is proposed to be accomplished in the manner indicated by the court, viz., by compensation for the appropriation of their easements, etc.—compensation which, by the terms of the bill before you, is to be made by the contributions of private citizens. And until that is so made the rails must still remain upon the street. It might not be amiss for the remonstrants to examine the class of the improvements on the street below and above the railroad tracks, and compare them with those between Prime street and Willow; certainly no better evidence, we think, exists to prove the necessity for and propriety of the removal of the cause of this difference in value and appearance. The witnesses are mute, but truthful.

To the third—"That the signers hereto are a large majority of the persons owning property and doing business in Broad street, between Washington street, on the south, and Spring Garden street, on the north," we answer:—There appear to be about one hundred remonstrants, all claiming to be persons owning property and doing business on Broad street. Classified, they are about as follows:—Say thirty dealers in coal; three lumber dealers; forty-five produce, commission, and other business, a number of whom have no switch into their warehouses, and consequently no use for the tracks; and say twenty-two clerks, laborers, and persons not owners of property, or doing business on the street, and whose names are not in the directory. Of these one hundred remonstrants, fifteen are the owners of lots representing 989 feet front!

Within two days we are able to obtain and present to your committee the bona fide names of one hundred and eighty-two persons, owners of 26,396 feet front of property on the street, urging your favorable action in their behalf. Between Prime and Spring Garden streets, forty-three owners owning 3851 feet on the street are in favor of the removal of the rails. The assertion that the fifteen remonstrants constitute a majority of the owners of property, or that seventy-one persons doing business upon Broad street, between Prime and Spring Garden, are a majority, is not sustained by the facts, and must be to your committee, who are familiar with the length of this portion of the street, and cognisant that the number of owners and persons engaged in business are largely in excess of this number, some evidence of the wishes of the owners on this matter. We unhesitatingly venture the opinion, and in which the knowledge of the committee will, to some extent, bear us out, that if a careful poll were made, the number of feet front on Broad street in favor of the bill would be still more overwhelming, and of the assessed value of the property and improvements on the street, owned by the friends of the measure equally as overwhelming, while the residents daily experience the annoyance of the rails, and are unwilling and outraged witnesses to cruelty, abuse, and maltreatment of the animals attached to and drawing the cars, almost without exception.

To the fourth—"There is the highest authority for asserting that the proposed ordinance, if passed, would be illegal," we answer:—That if an ordinance it could not be enforced for the removal of the City Railroad from Vine to South streets, or below; but under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Kerbaugh and Branson and the Southwark Railroad (11 Wright's Reports), an ordinance requiring the removal of all switches from the main track upon the street into the coal yards and warehouses of the remonstrants could be enforced whenever enacted. And the same ordinance could require the connection of the Southwark Road with the City Road at South street to be severed. Thus Councils possess the power, whenever they may choose to exercise it, of rendering the coal-yards and warehouses on Broad street more productive of revenue to its treasury than now, and the main tracks practically useless—leaving rust and decay to effect what the ordinance of 1863 failed to do. We freely acknowledge the hardship and inconvenience which some of the remonstrants would suffer from any hasty or unreasonably short action under the bill in removing the rails and interfering with their business before locations could be obtained elsewhere. Councils have not abused their power thus far, and if animated by the spirit which enacted the ordinance of 1863, should insist upon the remonstrants indicating say one or at most two years to be given them before the rails be removed. Certainly, if they are not prepared to make any fair and conciliatory suggestions not injurious to the purpose of the bill, they, so few in number, should not be longer permitted to stand in the way of the wishes of the whole community, of the best interests of the city, and of the anxious desire of hundreds of their neighbors to enjoy and profit by the removal of a nuisance which has depreciated their property and been a source of great personal discomfort. However, this is not a "proposed ordinance," but a proposed act of the Legislature, for which the approval of Councils is asked. It is submitted that if the law be passed it will be able to accomplish what it proposes.

To the fifth—"The expense of the proposed removal, if made, will be enormous, and that it is not right to place in the hands of any ten men that can be found interested in suburban property on Broad street, the power of compelling the city to incur such expense for their private advantage," we answer:—The expense to the city may at best be the cost of macadamizing or improving the intersection of streets, only a portion of which need be done, say twenty-five or thirty feet of the centre, no such provision of ten men having the power to compel the city to incur expense exists in the proposed act.

To the sixth—"That their property will be decreased in value by the removal of the railroads and tracks, and the consequent removal of business from the street," we answer:—That this is only the opinion of the remonstrants, sincere, it may be; but have fifteen owners, with the aid of seventy-one tenants, the right, from mere apprehension of such results, to persist in keeping a public highway forever obstructed, and so large a portion of its extent useless for all but their own purposes, against the already expressed opinion of Councils in the ordinance of 1863, and those who have for years and do now earnestly advocate a restoration of the street to its original and legitimate uses?

REPLY TO THE PROTEST OF CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA NOT OWNERS OF PROPERTY ON BROAD STREET, OR DOING BUSINESS THEREON.

To the first reason of protest, as viz:—"1st. That they believe the maintenance of the railroad upon Broad street to be alike necessary and desirable; that by it coal is distributed to families in the southern part of the city, at an average of seventy-five cents per ton cheaper than it could be done by any other means," we answer:—That against the three hundred and seventy citizens who *believe* that the railroad tracks on Broad street ought to be maintained, we offer the following:—

"The undersigned, not owners of property, nor engaged in business on Broad street, but having a knowledge of and interest in the general business, welfare, and improvement of the city, and conversant with the wishes of the citizens, respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that the improvement of Broad street and the removal of the railroad tracks, switches, and turnouts therefrom would be hailed as a public blessing, beneficial to the owners of property upon and contiguous to it—giving to the people one street for their own use, enjoyment, and recreation, free from the monopoly and legalized nuisance of corporations."

Signed by several thousands of our most prominent and well-known business firms, manufacturers, merchants, and citizens.

Also, the following resolutions, passed at a meeting of the members of the Franklin Hose Company, whose engine-house is located on Broad street, near Fitzwater. These resolutions speak for themselves:—

"*Whereas*, An earnest and determined effort is now being made to have the railroad tracks removed from Broad street, and that magnificent avenue restored to a condition to fit it for purposes of general public use and enjoyment by our citizens, as well as a grand parade ground for civic, military, and firemen's processions; therefore

"*Resolved*, That as citizens anxious for the success of all enterprises that will enhance the beauty of Philadelphia, making it desirable alike as a place of residence and attractive as a place of sojourn, we recognize in the present effort for the improvement of Broad street such an enterprise as commands our encouragement and support.

"*Resolved*, That as firemen, both on duty and on parade, we have experienced the annoyance, danger, and destructive character of the rails, switches, and turnouts on Broad street, to such a degree, that it has for a large portion of its length to be avoided; and believing that the necessity no longer exists for the maintenance of these nuisances and obstructions to the free use and enjoyment of the highway by the public, we pledge our hearty aid and co-operation to accomplish their removal.

"*Resolved*, That we respectfully urge upon the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia the approval of the proposed measure now before them to effect this end, and also upon our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature the enactment of the same into a law.

"*Resolved*, That we appeal to the various organizations composing the Fire Department of the City of Philadelphia, to unite in adopting such action in behalf of the improvement of Broad street as will secure to the public the unobstructed use of that street, and to the Fire Department a grand parade ground for its future displays."

The following fire companies thus far have responded to this appeal:—Shiffler Hose, Southwark Hose and Engine, Vigilant Engine, Lafayette Hose, Resolution Hose, United States Engine, America Hose, Hand-in-Hand Engine, Kensington Hose, South Penn Hose, Independence Hose, Hope, Moyamensing, and Good Will Hose; and presented their petitions, signed by hundreds of their gallant and self-sacrificing members. These petitions read as follows:—

"As an earnest and determined effort is now being made to have the railroad track removed from Broad street, and that magnificent avenue restored to a condition to fit it for purposes of general public use and enjoyment by our citizens, as well as a grand parade ground for civic, military, and firemen's processions, we, the members of ——, having, as firemen, both on duty and on parade, experienced the annoyance, danger, and destructive character of the rails, switches, and turnouts on Broad street, to such degree that it has for a large portion of its length to be avoided; and believing that the necessity no longer exists for the maintenance of these nuisances and obstructions to the free use and enjoyment of the highway by the public, we pledge our hearty aid and co-operation to accomplish their removal, and respectfully urge upon the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia the approval of the proposed measure now before them to effect this end, and also upon our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature the enactment of the same into a law."

All these surely may be considered as an indication of the popular wish upon the question of removal of the rails on Broad street.

To the assertion contained in the first reason of these three hundred and seventy citizens, "that by it (the Broad Street Railroad) coal is distributed to families in the southern part of the city at an average of seventy-five cents per ton cheaper than it could be done by any other means," is so startling that we may well pause to look at some of the names of these citizens who make it. The word of many of them, in this community, is as good as their bond; and as the statement was made in legible print over their own names as a reason why the almost universal wish in favor of this, our enterprise, should be denied, it should, in justice to themselves and to us, be susceptible of some proof. They have failed to give a fact or figure to sustain it, and we now deny it, and give you the reason and figures, which we challenge them to controvert. The cost of delivering a four-wheel car of coal, containing five tons of coal, on Prime street, below Broad, via Junction Railroad and via Broad street, is as follows:—

Rate via Junction Railroad to Prime street, below Broad street:—

Per eight-wheel car, eleven tons	308
Teaming to yard	50
Eight-wheel car	358
Four-wheel car	179—179
Rate via Broad street:—	
Teaming to Prime street below Broad per four-wheel car	80
Tolls on Broad street	62
Difference between rates on Reading road to Belmont, and to Broad and Callowhill, ten cents per ton, or fifty cents per four-wheel car	50
	192
Difference in favor of Broad street, per four-wheel car, of five tons per car	17
	179—179

Or 3 2-5 cents per ton more by the railroad connection on west side of Schuylkill to Prime, below Broad, than by way of Pennsylvania avenue and Broad street, to the same point. Thus we have the coal delivered on Prime street, below Broad, by another route than Broad street, at an increase in cost of 3 2-5 cents per ton. This higher cost is due to two causes—1st. The very low and inadequate rate of toll on the City Road; and 2d. To the unfinished condition of the Junction Railroad. Coal is delivered from the yards to the consumer's residence at any reasonable distance, say ten, fifteen, or twenty squares, free of cost. This fact is too familiar to you all to need proof, that no consumer pays for delivery of his coal, and as Prime street extends from river to river, what portion of the southern limits of the city within ten, fifteen, or twenty squares north or south of Prime street, would the dealer thereon refuse to deliver coal to his customers free of cost? How then is this coal to cost families in the southern portion of the city seventy-five cents per ton more if the Broad Street Railroad is removed?

The statement, then, of these three hundred and seventy citizens is so extraordinary and so wide of what official figures show, that we cannot undertake to extricate them from the position in which they have thus placed themselves. They have used it to defeat a commendable enterprise, and to prevent their neighbors, friends, and fellow-citizens who own over twenty-seven thousand feet front on Broad street (nearly five miles of its length and improved portion), which for years they have struggled to relieve from the depressing influence of the railroad nuisance and obstruction on Broad street. Which of us are most worthy of your consideration and belief?

To the 2d reason, viz.:—"By it our city has a cheap and expeditious mode of distributing grain, lumber, iron, and other articles, necessary to comfort and subsistence"—we answer:—That by the railroad connections on the west side of the Schuylkill, the grain, flour, produce, and iron of the South and West come over Gray's Ferry bridge, Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, along Prime street into warehouses on that street, and the grain into the elevator at the foot of Prime street, on the Delaware, and from here is delivered to city consumers, as the coal is, or into vessels in the Delaware river, and with the proposed extension of the Southwark Railroad from Prime street, along Swanson street to Dock street, directly into warehouses on the Delaware front. By the same connection traffic from the South and West comes over Market street bridge into warehouses on Market street, and delivered in like manner to the city consumers. Thus the railroad connections on the west side of the Schuylkill effect, with their connections with Prime street, Market street, and Willow street, as a cheap and expeditious mode of distribution, all and more than the Broad street connections. An examination of any recent map of the city, showing those connections, will more clearly indicate the soundness of these statements. We apprehend that the peculiar phraseology of their second reason of protest was designed to create the impression that the Broad street road was the *only* cheap and expeditious mode of distribution. We have shown you, however, that *another* and *better*, as *cheap* and more *expeditious* mode of distribution exists on the west side of Schuylkill with its connections; and what sound reason exists that it shall not be made to serve that purpose, and thus relieve Broad street, and by restoring it to its legitimate uses, increase the city revenue, enhance the value of the city property upon the street, and restore to the 27,000 feet frontage upon it the advantage it has so long been deprived of? We assert, without fear of contradiction, that depots for produce, flour, and fuel can be established at convenient points between the Schuylkill and Delaware, on Pennsylvania avenue, Willow street, and Prime street, which will bring the distributing points for those articles more convenient to the public than has ever yet existed. The effect of such locations on those streets, and their removal from Broad street, will be to enhance the value of property on each, and afford to remote portions of the city the advantages of a more general and cheap distribution of these necessaries to comfort and subsistence.

To the third and fourth causes of protest, as viz.:—"3d. That if it were removed the amount of carting through and across the city would be very largely increased, crowding the streets and taxing the consumers unnecessarily.

"4th. That they believe that it will involve the city in a very heavy expenditure of money."

We answer:—That they are as absurd and unbusinesslike as the others are selfish and ungenerous. Asking your committee to remember that no improvements looking to the general welfare and comfort were ever suggested that did not meet with just such factious and narrow opposition from some respectable and intelligent portions of the community, we may cite the difficulties attending the introduction of gas, water, steam fire-engines, city passenger railways, Fairmount Park, and of consolidation of the city.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PERELLI'S OPERA.—*Maria di Rohan* was repeated last evening to a fine house, the anxiety to hear Miss C——, whose fame had gone abroad, having drawn many besides the usual subscribers. The prima donna, strong in her success, had conquered her nervousness, and she confirmed the favorable impression she had made. When we think that this is her first season under Perelli's tuition, we cannot but consider that she must possess unusual talent. Her voice is of a very agreeable quality, and decidedly she has dramatic ability.

The last act was acted with much effect, and the charming andante of the duett with the tenor was again encored. Mr. Waterman was in better voice than the last time, and sang quite artistically; he is always earnest and spirited in his acting. Durand, of course (this is his favorite role) was admirable; the last duett with "Maria" was sung and acted in a way that would have won high applause on any operatic stage. Perelli is the most skilful conductor of opera we know; the singer is his chief object and the singer can entirely rely on him. By some peculiar gift he always brings the artists right, and most cleverly "conceals all shortcomings." There will be no opera until after Lent, when *Linda* will be given entire, Miss Hewlett being the prima donna.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening Kreutzer's beautiful opera of *A Night in Grenada* will be given. This opera, on its first representation here, during the first season of German opera, created a great sensation. It is a most charming opera, and full of melody. It is Mad'lle Rotter's finest *role*; the trio at the conclusion is a composition of such exquisite beauty and delicacy that we are sure it has remained in the memories of all who have ever heard it. Wilhelm Formes will sing the great *role* of the "Regent." There is a beautiful solo for the violin in this opera, that will be played by one of the distinguished artists in the orchestra.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Three Guardsmen* and *Charles XII.* Friday next Mr. Mordaunt takes a benefit. Among other entertainments, *Ireland as it Is* will be given, with Mrs. Mordaunt in the part of "Judy O'Trot." Mrs. Mordaunt's "Old Irish Woman" in *Arrah-na-Pogue* was one of the features of the piece.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke gives *Leap Year* and his thrilling impersonation of "New man Noggs," in *Nicholas Nickleby*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Last night but two of *Sam*.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—A very large crowd of connoisseurs and artists were gathered at the Academy of Fine Arts last evening to be present at the opening of the exhibition of paintings and sketches, principally by Philadelphia artists, under the auspices of the Artists' Fund Society. Our space does not permit us to enter into an extended notice to-day, but there are some admirable works of art on the walls, which will repay the admirers of high art for a visit. The exhibition, which is free, remains open until Friday.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

DROWNED BODY FOUND.—At a late hour yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man floated ashore at one of the ship-yards at Cooper's Point, and was taken in charge by Coroner Roberts. Deceased had been in the water, from appearances, several weeks. He was pretty well dressed, had on a good suit of fancy cassimere steel-mixed cloth, and other clothing in correspondence; was five feet seven inches in height, and from thirty-five to forty years of age. His hair was rather light, but his whiskers of a sandy hue. Nothing was found upon his person except a small silver-cased Swiss watch, a few photographs taken in Germany, and several visiting-cards containing names of different individuals. He was a German, and the body has been appropriately interred by the Coroner.

THE HIGHTSTOWN FIRE.—The disastrous conflagration at Hightstown, mentioned in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, was attended by serious loss. Eighteen buildings and a large amount of goods and furniture were consumed, reaching a loss of nearly $50,000. There is not a single fire-engine owned in the village, but this terrible calamity will no doubt stimulate the citizens to renewed and successful energy in procuring one. It is thought that with the assistance a good fire-engine would have given much of the property destroyed could have been saved.

Melancholy Accident.

DEATH OF COL. BOWERS, OF GEN. GRANT'S STAFF.

GARRISON'S STATION, N. Y., March 6.—Colonel Bowers, Adjutant-General on Lieutenant-General Grant's Staff, was instantly killed to-day by falling between two cars, while attempting to get on a train which was just starting from this station, on the Hudson River Railroad. General Grant has ordered the remains to be sent to West Point, in the care of Major Hill.

[Colonel Bowers was a native of Illinois, a printer by trade, and formerly edited a Democratic newspaper in that State. He entered the army at the outbreak of the Rebellion, joining General Grant during the operations against Forts Henry and Donelson. At the battle of Shiloh he was ordered to duty at Grant's headquarters, and was appointed Aid-de-Camp. In November, 1862, he was appointed Major, and Judge Advocate of the Army of the Tennessee, and in September, 1863, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General. From that time until the surrender of Lee he was General Grant's Chief Assistant Adjutant-General in the field, and was retained in the same position at Washington, when General Grant established his headquarters there. He was a conscientious and capable officer, and possessed the full confidence of General Grant, to whom his sudden and terrible death will be a severe affliction.]

THE MISSISSIPPI STAY LAW.—The High Court of Errors and Appeals in Mississippi decides that the Stay Law adopted by the Legislature at its last session is unconstitutional—first, because it violates the Constitution of the United States and also of Mississippi, both of which prohibit the passing of any law impairing the obligation of contracts; and, secondly, because it violates the provisions of the State Constitution, which declares "that the courts shall be always open and justice administered therein without sale, denial, or delay." The Mississippi *Index* says:—"This decision, founded as it is in right and justice, will be hailed with delight by our people. We denounced the law at the time of its passage, and record with pleasure this action of the judiciary which prevents it from going into operation."

—The Czar will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage on the 28th of April, when the Grand Duke of Hesse, Queen Olga, of Wirtemberg; Prince Friederich Carl, of Prussia; and some other German Highnesses and Serene Highnesses are expected to grace the festivities by their presence.

LECTURES.

CONCERT HALL.—PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. DAY will deliver the FIFTH LECTURE of the Course before the SOCIAL, CIVIL AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, THURSDAY EVENING, March 8, at CONCERT HALL. Subject—"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW." The "Black Swan" will sing a few choice airs. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut streets, and at the door. Doors open at 7; begin at 8. 3 3 5t*

TAKE NOTICE! TAKE NOTICE!! GREAT LITERARY TREAT!!!

In CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 9th Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will, at the request of many citizens, deliver his very popular and amusing Lecture, entitled "Grumbler & Co.," for benevolent purposes. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets at T. B. Pugh's bookstore, Sixth and Chesnut streets. 3 1 8t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 251 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock to two hundred thousand dollars.

A. B. LINDERMAN,
ISAAC BARTON,
WILLIAM SMITH,
C. C. KNIGHT,
W. H. ELY,
} Directors.

JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary. 3 7 wfm 11t

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ATHENS PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 21 BANK Street, second floor, ON TUESDAY, April 3, at 4 P. M.

Every Stockholder is requested to be present.

C. E. HARRIS, Secretary.

3 6 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.

Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street,

(SECOND FLOOR)

100,000 Shares, Capital Stock.

Par Value.....$10 00

This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.

50,000 Shares for Working Capital.

25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at $5000 Each.

Subscriptions received at the office until March 14.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

2 21 18t] T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

MR. DEMPSTER, COMPOSER OF THE "May Queen," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," etc., having just returned from Europe, will give a Select Musical Entertainment at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on SATURDAY Evening, March 10, being the only one he can give during his present visit, which will include a selection from his most popular Songs, Scotch Songs and his cantata, the "May Queen." Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. May be had at Mr. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, where a plan of the Hall may be seen. To commence at 8 o'clock. 3 6 5t

PROFESSOR MARK BAILEY, OF YALE COLLEGE,

The accomplished Elocutionist, has consented, by request of special friends, to give one

READING,

AT CONCERT HALL,

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 13.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore, S. W. corner Sixth and Chesnut streets. 3 7 6t*

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—

PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1866.

To Hotel-keepers, Restaurants, and others desirous of selling liquors by less measure than one quart. Applications will apply at this office, as provided by act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, commencing on THURSDAY, March 1, 1866.

PHILIP HAMILTON,
THOMAS DICKSON,
JOHN GIVEN,
} City Commissioners.

2 26

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

March 5, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th instant.

3 6 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, for the election of Five Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 PINE Street, Room No. 10, New York, on the 10th day of March next, at 12 noon, and at the Continental Hotel, corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, on the 13th day of March next, at 2 P. M.

2 24 14t CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVE AND GAS LIGHT COMPANY have, this 22d day of February, 1866, declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a share, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 223 DOCK street, on and after March 1, 1866. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from February 24 until March 3.

2 24 smw6t N. H. HANNUM, Secretary.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 6

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineteth Edition of their

FOUR LECTURES,

entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAHMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—

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Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.

It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,

1 22 mw 3m BOSTON, Mass.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between M. B. HORN and T. M. HOLL has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All having bills against the late firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted to the same will pay Mr. M. B. HORN, who will continue the business at No. 838 SANSOM Street, below Ninth.

3 5 3t] M. B. HORN,
Philadelphia, March 2, 1866. T. M. HOLL.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

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1 24 Below Tenth Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR.

Last Three Nights of the GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 7,

PROGRAMME OF UNEQUALLED STRENGTH.

Kreutzer's Romantic Opera, in three acts,

A NIGHT IN GRENADA.

And in addition the celebrated act of THE MAGIC FLUTE,

"OH ISIS AND OSIRIS."

The following cast of A NIGHT IN GRENADA.

Prince Regent.....Wilhelm Formes
(His very celebrated role and second operatic appearance in America.)
Gabrielle.....Mme Johanna Rotter
Gomez.....Theodore Habelman
Vexio.....Joseph Weinlich
Ambrosio, Robbers.....Alphonse Urich
Pedro, Robbers.....Otto Lehman
Count Otto.....Joseph Zingsheim

The following cast of THE MAGIC FLUTE.

Sarastro.....Joseph Hermanns
Tamino.....Franz Himmer
Pamina.....Mme Bertha Johannsen
Queen of Night.....Mlle Evviri Nadi
Hierophant.....Alphonse Urcho
Papagena.....Mlle Sophie Dziaba
Papageno.....Heinrich Tolpocke
Monostatus.....Otto Lehman
First Priest.....Karl Viereck
Second Priest.....Joseph Zingsheim
First Lady.....Mlle Mets Herwagen
Second Lady.....Mme Gielsdorf
Third Lady.....Mme Berger
First Seraph.....Eme Meyer
Second Seraph.....Mlle Hobsch
Third Seraph.....Mlle Harting

CONDUCTOR.....ADOLPH NEUENFORF

The above change in the repertoire, which from its great additional strength it is believed will be received with unexceptional favor, is necessitated in consequence of the continued and severe indisposition of Madame Bertha Johannsen.

TO-MORROW, Thursday, March 8, by almost universal request the Director feels compelled to repeat, in deference to the subscribers for first alternate nights, Aubers charming Opera,

FRA DIAVOLO

which has been unequivocally pronounced

"The greatest opera of the season."

"The finest performance the Opera has ever had in Philadelphia."

FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

Debut of the celebrated Heroic Tenor

THEODORE FORMES,

in Meyerbeer's world-renowned and grand master work,

LES HUGUENOTS.

The public understand that always when under this direction any change in the repertoire is necessitated, seats may be exchanged or rescured by application any time before performance.

SATURDAY NEXT,

GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.

Tickets for Matinee, $1 to all parts of the house. No extra charge for secured seats, which can now be had at Trumpler's Store, or at the Academy.

GERMAN OPERA.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,

NIGHT IN GRENADA, AND MAGIC FLUTE.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS

Can be had

AT THE BOOKSTAND, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Up to 7 o'clock P. M. 1*

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"BURNING SHIP,"

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Performance at 8 o'clock P. M.

Matinee, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Scholars admitted to Matinee for 10 cents.

Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. 3 7 6t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Messrs. EDWARD YOUNG & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia:—

Believing that the circulation of a book on the TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF PHILADELPHIA would, at this time especially, when new commercial relations are being established, greatly benefit the mercantile and manufacturing interests of this city, we hereby request you to revise the work on that subject published by you some years since, edited by Edwin T. Freedley, and we doubt not our Merchants, Manufactures, and wealthy men will insure its extensive distribution through the South and West.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.
STEPHEN COLWELL, U. S. Revenue Commissioner.
WILLIAM B. THOMAS, Collector of the Port.
JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Penn. Supreme Court.
JAMES POLLOCK, Director United States Mint.
HERMAN J. LOMBAERT, Penn. R. R Co.
WILLIAM SELLERS & CO.
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JOHN B. MYERS & CO.
D. RODNEY KING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866.

In accordance with the request of these and other public spirited gentlemen we have undertaken the revision of the work referred to, and will spare no pains to make it a daguerreotype of the TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF PHILADELPHIA in 1866. The time is especially appropriate, and it will not be our fault if the new merchants of the South and West are not posted in regard to the enterprising firms of this city.

EDWARD YOUNG & CO.,

3 3 sws 3t Publishers, No. 441 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.

Beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and customers that they will be ready to

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Arithmetic and Penmanship included in either course.

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N. B. We have a Primary Business Course for Boys and those not far enough advanced for the other departments. Tuition for fourteen weeks, $20.

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3 5 mwslm4p J. C. MUMFORD.

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They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

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4th. Dean sells prime imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genuine Yara for ten cents, and makes a liberal discount to those buying by the box.

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5th. Dean sells the best navy, of six different kinds, for 80, 85 and 90 cents per pound. Dry navy 40 cents per pound, with a discount to those buying five pounds or upwards.

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6th. Dean sells all kinds of smoking tobacco from 30 cents per pound to $1·50 per pound, and a discount on 5 pounds or upwards. Try it, you will like it.

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7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him, and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap, he is killing the business.

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8th. Some tobacconists' jealousy makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the increase. That's what troubles the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you want prime tobacco or segars at a fair price, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year, and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

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A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.

FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS,

FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.

The entire stock will be sold without regard to the cost.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,

All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[2 21 rp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS

NEW STORE. ONE PRICE.
NEW STORE. ONE PRICE,
NEW STORE. ONE PRICE.

SMALL PROFITS.
SMALL PROFITS.
SMALL PROFITS.

T. W. REED & CO.,

NO. 310 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

ABOVE VINE,

(Under Reed's New Building),

HOOP SKIRTS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR SALES. 3 3 6t

PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,

BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, No. 35 & 37;

RUE ST. ARNAUD, No. 7;

and RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, No. 16.

SILK STUFFS,

MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, ETC

PRINTED MUSLINS,

LACE,

INDIA CACHEMIRES,

FRENCH SHAWLS,

FANCY TISSUES.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American Ladies that they will find at their Establishment Warerooms for the immediate *Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses* in the first style of Fashion and most elegant Patterns.

WEDDING OUTFITS.

Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivalled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation. 1 24 12t

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.—Spring Goods just opened.

FRENCH MUSLIN, two yards wide, for dresses.
PLAID and STRIPED, do do
SHIRRED and TUCKED, for waists.
BARBEILLES, for dresses.
LONG THREAD VEILS
VALENCIENNE SETS, new styles.
POINTE LACE GOODS, latest novelties
RICH CAMBRIC EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, ETC.
150 pieces soft finished CAMBRIC, 1¼ yards wide, at 50 cents. A bargain. 3 3 6t

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS.

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth street.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, Etc.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

[3 6 3mrp

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

A CITY RAILROAD CAROL.

RECOMMENDED TO BE SUNG IN ALL THE CARS.

Packed like mackerel in kegs,
Cramped in body, arms, and legs,
Treated like creation's dregs,
Through the streets we rumble.
Car-conductors, with a push,
Man and maid together crush,
Hoops give way, and women blush,
Pickpockets assist the rush,
And fleece us in the jumble.

Fifty bipeds to a car!
Ranged like prisoners of war,
Or as the slaves in Cuba are,
Waiting for their buyers.
Up and down, each eve and morn,
Are our "merchant princes" borne
O'er the tramways racked and torn,
In Greed's vehicles forlorn,
Foul as "black Marias."

Faugh! how vile the inside smells
Of these body-crowded hells,
Airless as a dungeon's cells,
Dirty—past abiding.
When the Cholera shall swoop
On our shores from Guadaloupe,
Won't the Demon raise a whoop,
And dash in among each group,
In our street-cars riding!

"Rules" to passengers addressed,
With great suavity request,
They won't jump—but keep at rest—
When the van's in motion.
What do "cards" like these avail?
Stops the turnkey of the rail
At your call, his moving jail?
Does he heed your earnest hail?
Rarely, I've a notion.

Cattle are we in the eyes
Of accursed monopolies—
Crammed like shoats into their styles,
Each round form a *flat* form.
Give us elevated tracks,
Rest for our exhausted backs,
Seats—instead of straps and racks;
Let us stand—whate'er the tax—
Upon a different platform.

Harnessed to a "dummy" spry,
Running between earth and sky,
On a road two stories high,
We desire to travel.
Oh! ye legislating crew,
Put the Broadway Railroad through;
Haven't you all got your cue?
Wherefore do ye cavil?

All the women—to a man—
Like the elevated plan;
So your shaft erect, and span
The promenade of fashion.
Go it, boys, you have the power,
Give us fourteen miles an hour,
And upon your heads we'll shower
Blessings as we dash on.

CLUB LIFE IN LONDON.

Old and New Clubs—Their Origin and Peculiarities—Ancient Coffee-Houses and Curious Signs.

John Timbs has just published, in London, a sketchy and pleasant book, entitled "Club Life in London, with Anecdotes of the Clubs, Coffee-Houses, and Taverns of the Metropolis during the 17th, 18th, and 19th Centuries." The first volume contains notices of a hundred London clubs and their most famous members, and the second has a variety of miscellaneous gossip about London coffee-houses and London taverns.

Mr. Timbs begins by controverting Carlyle's speculation that the word club is a relic, "in a singularly dwindled condition," of the vow or *gelubde* of the chivalrous societies common six or seven hundred years ago. The Templars, Hospitallers, and others never called their orders clubs; and the noun is held to be derived from the old verb "to club," that is, to join in partnership for anything. The word club in its social sense coincides in its spelling only by an accident with the quite different word club, that means a bludgeon or a cudgel. The two words are of a different origin. The social idea of clubbing, applied to the division of an expense among several persons—as when Steele wrote in the *Tatler*, "We were resolved to club for a coach"—is from the Anglo-Saxon *cleofan*, to cleave or divide. It was applied in that sense to social meetings at which men clubbed together their several shares to produce some common result.

ODD NAMES.

The fanciful clubs described in the *Spectator* were hardly beyond the truth. There were the Beefsteak Club and the October Club, where, says Swift, "above a hundred Parliament men who drink October beer meet to consult affairs, and drive things on to extremes against the whigs;" the Saturday Club, of which Swift was a member, although he grumbled at the number of its members and the weakness of its wit, and the Brothers' Club, of which he himself was the founder. "We take in none," he said, "but men of wit and men of interest, and if we go on as we began, no other club in this town will be worth talking of." The Brothers' was broken up in 1714, to be followed by the Scriblerus Club, also founded by Swift, with Oxford and St. John, Arbuthnot, Pope, and Gay for members.

THE OLDEST CLUB IN ENGLAND.

The Royal Society Club is the oldest now in existence in England. It originated with Dr. Halley, who "used to come on a Tuesday, from Greenwich, the Royal Observatory, to Child's Coffee-house, where literary people met for conversation." The talk lasted so long that they were often troubled where to get their dinner. At last they arranged, according to the old letter-writer quoted by Mr. Timbs, "to go to a house in Dean's court, between an ale-house and a tavern, where there was a great draught of porter. It was kept by one Reynell. It was agreed that one of the company should go and buy fish in Newgate street, having first informed himself how many meant to stay and dine. The ordinary and liquor usually came to half-a-crown, and the dinner only consisted of fish and pudding. Dr. Halley never ate anything but fish, for he had no teeth." That was in 1731. Before long Reynell took the King's Arms, in St. Paul's Churchyard. Dr. Halley and his friends went with him, "and they began to have a little meat." On Halley's death his friends removed to the Mitre, in Fleet street, and there, in 1743, established the Club of Royal Philosophers. Fifty years later the name was changed to the Royal Society Club, and as such, in various houses, it has flourished to this day.

GAMBLING AT WHITE'S A CENTURY AGO.

Arthur's and White's, originally coffee-houses, became famous as clubs about the middle of the eighteenth century. Boodle's was founded about 1773, and Brooke's in 1778. All were great gaming places, and famous as the resort of Fox and Sheridan, Selwyn, Garrick, and others of that time, about whom Mr. Timbs collects a number of curious anecdotes.

There was heavier gambling at White's than at Brooke's. Mr. Timbs says:—

"At White's, the least difference of opinion invariably ended in a bet, and a book for entering the particulars of all bets was always laid upon the table; one of these, with entries of a date as early as 1744, Mr. Cunningham tells us, had been preserved. A book for entering bets is still laid on the table.

"In these betting books are to be found bets on births, deaths, and marriages; the length of a life, or the duration of a ministry; the placeman's prospect of a coronet; on the shock of an earthquake; or the last scandal at Ranelagh, or Madame Cornelys'. A man dropped down at the door of White's; he was carried into the house. Was he dead or not? The odds were immediately given and taken for and against. It was proposed to bleed him. Those who had taken the odds the man was dead, protested that the use of a lancet would affect the fairness of the bet.

"Walpole gives some of these narratives as good stories 'made on White's.' A parson coming into the club on the morning of the earthquake of 1750, and hearing bets laid whether the shock was caused by an earthquake, or the blowing up of powder mills, went away in horror, protesting they were such an impious set, that he believed if the last trump were to sound they would bet puppet-show against judgment. Gilly Williams writes to Selwyn, 1864, 'Lord Digby is soon to be married to Miss Fielding.' Thousands might have been won in this house (White's), on his lordship not knowing that such a being existed.

"Mr. Cunningham tells us that 'the marriage of a young lady of rank would occasion a bet of a hundred guineas that she would give birth to a live child before the Countess of ——, who had been married three or even more months before her. Heavy bets were pending that Arthur, who was then a widower, would be married before a member of the club of about the same age, and also a widower; and that Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, would outlive the old Duchess of Cleveland.'

"'One of the youth at White's,' writes Walpole to Mann, July 10, 1744, 'has committed a murder, and intends to repeat it. He betted £1500 that a man could live twelve hours under water; hired a desperate fellow, sank him in a ship, by way of experiment, and both ship and man have not appeared since. Another man and ship are to be tried for their lives, instead of Mr. Blake, the assassin.'"

THE LATER CLUBS.

One of the earliest clubs of the modern period is "the Athenæum." It was started in 1824, at a meeting in the rooms of the Royal Society, Sir Humphrey Davy, Sir Walter Scott, Chantrey, and Sir Thomas Lawrence being among those present, and Professor Faraday acted as Secretary. It was then agreed to establish the club as "the Society." Its name was afterwards changed to "the Athenæum," and in 1830 it was lodged in the building it now occupies, a building designed by Decimus Burton according to Greek architecture, with a frieze exactly copied from the Panathenaic procession in the frieze of the Parthenon, and with Baily's figure of Minerva over its Doric entrance portico.

The Reform Club was established by the liberal members of Parliament, who were working together in 1830-32 for the carrying of the Reform bill. It was lodged in Great George street and in Gwydyr House, Whitehall, until the end of 1837, when its present home was built from the design of Barry.

The Carlton, founded by the Duke of Wellington in 1831, had, in 1836, a new house built for it in Pall Mall from the designs of Sydney Smirke, who rebuilt it in 1854 on a more sumptuous scale, as a copy of Sansovino's Library of St. Mark at Venice. A combination of Sansovino's Library of St. Mark and his Palazza Cornaro was designed by Messrs. Parnell & Smith, for the Army and Navy Club-house, opened in 1851.

About all the later clubs, coming down to the Whittington, started in 1846, with Douglas Jerrold for its first President, Mr. Timbs has abundance of facts and anecdotes. He then turns back two hundred years to talk of the

OLD COFFEE-HOUSES.

A picture of the coffee-house life of England a century and a half since is given in the well-known "Journey through England" in 1714, thus quoted by Mr. Timbs:—

"I am lodged," says the tourist, "in the street called Pall Mall, the ordinary residence of all strangers, because of its vicinity to the Queen's Palace, the Park, the Parliament House, the theatres, and the chocolate and coffee houses, where the best company frequent. If you would know our manner of living, 'tis thus:—We rise by nine, and those that frequent great men's levees find entertainment at them till eleven, or, as in Holland, go to tea-tables; about twelve the *beau monde* assemble in several coffee or chocolate houses; the best of which are the Cocoa Tree and White's chocolate houses, St. James', the Smyrna, Mrs. Rochford's and the British coffee-houses; and all these so near one another that in less than an hour you see the company of them all. We are carried to these places in chairs (or sedans), which are here very cheap, a guinea a week, or a shilling per hour, and your chairmen serve you for porters to run on errands, as your gondoliers do at Venice.

"If it be fine weather, we take a turn into the Park till two, when we go to dinner; and if it be dirty, you are entertained at piquet or basset at White's, or you may talk politics at the Smyrna or St. James'. I must not forget to tell you that the parties have their different places, where, however, a stranger is always well received; but a Whig will no more go to the Cocoa-tree or Ozinda's, than a Tory will be seen at the coffee-house of St. James'.

"The Scots go generally to the British, and a mixture of all sorts to the Smyrna. There are other little coffee-houses much frequented in this neighborhood—Young Man's for officers, Old Man's for stock-jobbers, paymasters and courtiers, and Little Man's for sharpers. I never was so confounded in my life as when I entered into this last; I saw two or three tables full at faro, heard the box and dice rattling in the room above stairs, and was surrounded by a set of sharp faces, that I was afraid would have devoured me with their eyes. I was glad to drop two or three half-crowns at faro to get off with a clear skin, and I was overjoyed to get rid of them.

"At two, we generally go to dinner; ordinaries are not so common here as abroad, yet the French have set up two or three good ones for the convenience of foreigners in Suffolk street, where one is tolerably well served; but the general way here is to make a party at the coffee-house to go to dine at the tavern, there we sit till six, when we go to the play; except you are invited to the table of some great man, which strangers are always courted to, and nobly entertained."

A curious chapter at the end of the book has these stories of

THE ORIGIN OF TAVERN SIGNS.

"The cognizances of many illustrious persons connected with the Middle Ages are still preserved in the signs attached to our taverns and inns. Thus the White Hart with the golden chain was the badge of King Richard II; the Antelope was that of King Henry IV; the Feathers was the cognizance of Henry VI, and the White Swan was the device of Edward of Lancaster, his ill-fated heir, slain at the battle of Tewkesbury.

"Before the Great Fire of London in 1666, almost all the liveries of the great feudal lords were preserved at these houses of public resort. Many of their heraldic signs were then unfortunately lost; but the Bear and Ragged Staff, the ensign of the famed Warwick, still exists as a sign; while the Star of the Lords of Oxford, the brilliancy of which decided the fate of the battle of Barnet; the Lion of Norfolk, which shone so conspicuously on Bosworth Field; the Sun of the ill-omened house of York, together with the Red and White Rose, either simply or conjointly, carry the historian and the antiquary back to a distant period, although now disguised in the gaudy coloring of a freshly painted sign-board.

"The White Horse was the standard of the Saxons before and after their coming into England. It was a proper emblem of victory and triumph, as we read in Ovid and elsewhere. The White Horse is to this day the ensign of the county of Kent, as we see upon hop pockets and bags; and throughout the county it is a favorite inn sign.

"In Flecknoe's *Enigmatical Characters*, 1665, in alluding to 'your fanatick reformers,' he says: 'as for the signs, they have pretty well begun the reformation already, changing the sign of the Salutation of the Angel and our Lady into the Souldier and Citizen, and the Catherine Wheel into the Cat and Wheel, so that there only wants their making the Dragon to kill St. George, and the Devil to tweak St. Dunstan by the nose, to make the reformation complete. Such ridiculous work they make of their reformation, and so zealous are they against all mirth and jollity, as they would pluck down the sign of the Cat and Fiddle, too, if it durst but play so loud as they might hear it.'

"The sign 'In God is our Hope,' is still to be seen at a public house on the western road between Cranford and Slough. Coryatt mentions the Ave Maria, with verses, as the sign of an ale-house abroad, and a street where all the signs on one side were of birds. The Swan with Two Nicks, or Necks, as it is commonly called, was so termed from the two nicks or marks, to make known that it was a swan of the Vintners' Company; the swans of the company having two semi-circular pieces cut from the upper mandible of the swan, one on each side, which are called nicks. The origin of the Bolt-in-Tun is thus explained. The bolt was the arrow shot from a cross-bow, and the tun or barrel was used as the target, and in this device the bolt is painted sticking in the bunghole. It appears not unreasonable to conclude that hitting the bung was as great an object in cross-bow shooting as it is to a member of a Toxophilite Club to strike the target in the bull's eye. The sign of the 'Three Loggerheads' is two grotesque wooden heads, with the inscription, 'Here we three Loggerheads be,' the reader being the third. The 'Honest Lawyer' is depicted at a beershop at Stepney; the device is a lawyer with his head under his arm, to prevent his telling lies."

"Opera" in our Sanctum.

The opera season is having its effect on the susceptible. Business men with musical talents sell dry goods by operatic measures, and dealers in stimulating fluids utter their commendations in liquid notes. It is wonderful what a fine effect an infusion of Donizetti has upon a trade, and the "Liberty Duet" vocalized over a bale of cotton, the time beaten by a yardstick, renders negotiation sublime. Many have visited us with these operatic hallucinations, and utter their orders to the air that is running in their minds at the moment. When our musical genius is in he responds with very good effect, but the office boy is hardly up to the position, and his Italian music has a smack of the Celtic in it. It is amusing to see one of our tenor customers come in, abstractedly striking his glove into the palm of his hand, and singing:—

Tenor Cus.
Please attend to my advertisement;
Copy our new advertisement
From that sheet diurnal
The Morning Journal.

Musical Genius:
Certainement, we'll gladly do it.
Di Cappo, if you say "renew it."

Patron:
Please display it.

M. G.:
We'll display it.

P.: Please } display it to { your / our } taste.
M. G.: We'll }
Exit P. R. O THE D.

Musical Genius whistles from Trovatore. Enter subscriber, who with a bass voice sings *irritable voce Sub.*

Hang your carrier,
Hang your carrier,
Every evening he's a tarrier;
Don't get round till half-past seven—
Greatest trial under heaven.
Evenings don't go well without it;
You must blow him up about it—
If you don't, I give you warning,
There will be my cannon scorning,
Deuce to pay some fine morning.

Musical Genius—
Do not fret, 'twill all be righted;
Sub. See it done, I'll say no more;
M. G. Your complaint shall not be slighted,
Sub. Ring the tinkler at the door.
Exit Sub, D. IN F.

Musical Genius hums "Wearing of the Green," *sotto voce*, suspected of Fenian proclivities, the office boy beating time. Enter veiled lady.

Veiled Lady.
I have here a little story,
Written by me, *con amore*,
That I wish to see in print,
Should you find there's merit in't,

Editor—(*Baritone*)—Suavely, in the inner sanctuary.
Please to leave it.

V. L. If 'tis good?
Ed. We receive it.
V. L. Understood. *Exit.*
Enter man with coal.

Coal man
Where's the hole
For your coal?

Office Boy—(*Contralto*).
Here's the place
Old smutty face.

Points to the receptacle of black diamonds under the stairs.

This, we say, must be fancied to be appreciated. It represents but a little of that we are subjected to, and our burden is but a small portion of the aggregate madness that rules the hour. In domestic scenes 'tis pretty much the same, and could we but know of the gems of song that rise with the steam of the coffee, and mingle with the clatter of the breakfast dishes, 'twould form an addition to the repertoire that no library should be without.—*Boston Gazette.*

—A Richmond correspondent writes:—"In passing through the Capitol Square to-day I observed that the beautiful statue of Clay, erected by the ladies of Virginia, had been most shamefully mutilated by some one. Both thumbs of the hands and every finger of the right hand have been broken off. This unheard-of vandalism should be properly punished if the villains are ever known. It is the more to be regretted since the very virtues which this noble specimen of art is designed to commemorate are so ruthlessly disregarded."

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH T. WILSON, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that ANNA R. WILSON and MARY WILSON, have filed in said Court their petition and appraisement of personal property elected to be retained by them as the family of said decedent, under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and supplements and that the same will be approved on FRIDAY, March 16, 1866, unless excepted to. JOSEPH M. FILE,
3 3 swt4t* Attorney for Petitioners.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them recived in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.
With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establishment in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street New York,
No. 718 BROADWAY New York,
No. 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.
3 3 1m

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having so d his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
3 2 3m A. BROWN.

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.
Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bleached Muslin, good quality, 25, 28, 31, 25, 37½.
Best bleached Muslin in the city, yard wide, 37½ and 40 cents.
Wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 and 28 cents.
Heaviest yard wide, unbleached Muslins, 31 cts.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Shirting Linens, best make.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece and yard.
Russia Crash, 18, 20 and 25, very cheap.
WHITE GOODS!
WHITE GOODS!
Jaconet, Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins.
Victoria Lawns and white Tarletans.
Plaid and Striped Nainsook Muslins.
Plaid Cambric Muslins.
White Marseilles, 75, 90 and $1 12½ a yard.
Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.
Black Alpacas, 50 cents up to $1 12½.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
One lot of Ladies' English Silk Gloves, 55 and 62½ cents a pair.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.
PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street above Arch.
N. B. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 3

HANDSOME SILKS
AT LOW PRICES.
We have now open a choice assortment of
SPRING SILKS,
Of every variety and quality,
IN CHOICE SHADES AND COLORS.
Silks Suitable for Evening Dresses.
Silks Suitable for Street Dresses.
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS.
BLACK TAFFETA PARISIENNES.
BONNET TAFFETAS.
DRAP DE FRANCE.
ARMURES,
CORDED,
GRO DE AMERIQUES,
GRO DU RHINES,
TAFFETAS,
AND BLACK SILKS,
Of every variety, with and without Lustre, at less than present cost of importation.
H. STEEL & SON,
2 17smw Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices 9 12 5

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 90c. to $1 50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 5

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 §

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

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MANUFACTURER,
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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only.
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
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FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 120 S. FOURTH Street.
Char er Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
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"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
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Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$50, $60, and $70
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PREPAID CERTIFICATES
Issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
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ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
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Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, March 3.
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At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.
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Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
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A LARGE STOCK OF
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In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
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HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
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We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
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Motto of Lone Jack:—
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FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
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JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Superphosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24 §

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
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OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
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FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCE
On Goods by River Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCE
On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan,	71	$68,000 00
120 000	" 6 " "	91	128 100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes		194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		90,850
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		53 250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan		112,312 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		22,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		25,750 0
18,000	240 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		12,337 50
7,186	70 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		5 580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call		40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		19,800 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property		170,700 0
$1,036,886	Par. Market value		$996 500 00
	Real Estate		30,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made		121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 193. Estimated value		2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	555,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer	678 48	
			56,635 37
			$1,263,639 18

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Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 33.	INCOME FOR 1866, $319 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For

DRESSING FOR CHURCH.

Has anybody heard the bell?
You have?—dear me, I know full well!
I'll never dress in time—
For mercy's sake, come help me, Luce,
I'll make my toilet very spruce,
This silk is quite sublime!

Here, lace this garter for me—do;
"A hole!" you say? plague take the shoe,
Please, Lucy, try and hide it—
Just think, it's Sunday, and my soul,
I cannot wear it with a hole!
The men will surely spy it.

They're always peeping at our feet,
(Tho', to be sure, they needn't peep,
The way we hold our dresses);
I'll disappoint them, though, to day!
"And cross myself," pray did you say?
Don't laugh at my distresses!

Now Lucie, pray feel my waterfall,
Do you think it large? ain't it too small?
What bother these things give.
My Rats and Mice, do they set straight?
Please hurry, Lucie, I know I'm late—
"There's Willie, as I live."

How splendidly the silk will rustle!
(Please hand my "self-adjusting bustle,"
My corset and my hoop.)
There now, I'll take five skirts or six—
Do hurry, Lucie, and help me fix,
You know I cannot stoop!

"How shall I say my prayers to-day?"
As it girls went to church to pray!
How can you be so foolish?
Here, damp this ribbon in cologne;
"What for?" to paint, you silly one?
Now, Lucie, don't be mulish.

Now then, my hat—how he abhors
This thing—it's big as all out doors—
The frightful sugar scoop!
Thank Heaven, my cloak is handsome, too,
It cost enough to be, I know—
(Straighten this horrid hoop)!

My handkerchief and gloves you'll find
Just in that drawer. Luce, are you blind?
(Does my dress trail)?
It's all the fashion, now, you know,
(Pray, does the paint and powder show
Through my loose veil)?

Thank you, my dear, I believe I'm dressed;
The saints be praised! the day of rest
Comes only once in seven,
For if, on all the other six,
This trouble I should have to fix,
I'd never get to heaven!

THE ENGLISH DICTATOR OF IRELAND.

Sketch of Lord Wodehouse, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Just made Dictator by Parliament.

Lord Wodehouse, the newly appointed Dictator of Ireland, is descended from a family of high antiquity. The family traces its descent to a very remote period in English history, one of its ancestors having received the honor of knighthood from Henry I, and another, John Wodehouse, said to have distinguished himself in 1415, at the celebrated battle of Agincourt (where he attended the person of the King), obtained as a reward for his valor from Henry V the crest, an honorable augmentation to the arms borne by the family. Henry V stood sponsor to his son and successor, Henry de Wodehouse. A few steps lower in the lineage of the family appears the name of Sir Thomas Wodehouse, who was created Knight of the Bath on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII, with the Infanta of Spain. He was sent Ambassador to France, where he rendered important diplomatic services to the country. His son and successor, Sir Roger Wodehouse, Knight, who, by reason of his small stature was called little Sir Roger, also distinguished himself in the service of his country. Sir Philip Wodehouse, the first baronet, served Queen Elizabeth, both by sea and land, in Spain and Portugal; was at the conquest of Cadiz, and for his valor shown there was knighted by Robert, Earl of Essex, and Charles, Earl of Nottingham, the Queen's generals. The second baronet was member of Parliament for Thetford, in King Charles' time. The third baronet, "a man of good learning, ready wit, and exceedingly skilful in music," was also a member of the House of Commons; he was in the Parliament that restored King Charles II. The next baronet likewise represented Thetford, of which place he afterwards became Recorder; in the ninth year of Queen Anne's reign he was elected knight of the shire, with Sir Jacob Astley, Baronet, for the county of Norfolk. His son, the fifth baronet, was five times elected knight of the shire, and in 1758 was appointed colonel of the eastern battalion of the militia of the county of Norfolk. The next in succession, the sixth baronet, was the first to achieve the distinction of a peerage. He was elevated to that rank in October, 1797, as Baron Wodehouse, of Kimberley, in the county of Norfolk. The eldest son, John (the grandfather of the subject of the present notice), succeeded to the peerage in 1834; the second son, Philip, entered the navy, and became Vice-Admiral of the White; while the two younger sons achieved distinction in the Church. The former, John, second baron, married Charlotte Laure, only daugher and heiress of John Norris, Esq., of Wilton Park, county Norfolk. The eldest son by this alliance was born in 1799. He was baptized in the name of Henry; married, in 1815, Ann, only daughter of T. T. Gordon, Esq., of Letton, in Norfolk, but did not live to succeed to the family honors. He died on the 29th of April, 1834, some few weeks only before the demise of his father. Having left two sons, the eldest, John (the present Lord Wodehouse), succeeded to the peerage, on the death of the second baron, in the month of May, 1846.

Lord Wodehouse was born in London, January 7, 1823. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. He took his seat in the House of Lords, as third Baron Wodehouse, on the 20th of May, 1847. In the same year (August 16, 1847) he married Lady Florence Fitzgibbon, eldest daughter of Richard, third Earl of Clare. In the House of Peers he gave his support to the liberal party, being the first member of the family of Wodehouse to swerve from the principles of toryism since his ancestor, Sir Thomas Wodehouse, who was a member of the Long Parliament, and was of the party of Pym and Hampden. Immediately after taking his seat in the House of Peers, Lord Wodehouse avowed his liberal principles, and he has since continued to speak and vote with the liberal party. When, in December, 1852, Lord Derby and his party resigned and the Earl of Aberdeen was called upon to form a government, the office of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was offered to Lord Wodehouse and accepted. He entered upon the duties of this important appointment with a mind well stored with information on foreign affairs, with highly cultivated habits of business, and with the suavity and evenness of temper for which he has always been distinguished. During the Parliamentary session of 1853 the critical state of affairs at Constantinople occasioned much public discussion, and immense labor devolved upon the department conducted by the Earl of Clarendon and Lord Wodehouse. At length the Crimean war broke out, increasing the duties and responsibilities tenfold. Lord Wodehouse continued to act as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs until after the conclusion of peace. In 1856 he was appointed Envoy at St. Petersburg, where he was the diplomatic agent employed to renew the relations between the two Courts. He conducted the various, and in many respects difficult negotiations which arose out of the peace, with entire success, and replaced English relations with Russia on a thoroughly satisfactory footing before he left Russia. When Lord Wodehouse commenced these negotiations the circumstances were peculiar; the hostility of the Russian Court and society was very marked, and for some time his lordship's position was necessarily one of considerable and unusual responsibility and anxiety. He succeeded in smoothing all difficulties, after which his association with the people of St. Petersburg was marked by the utmost good feeling and cordiality. He was present at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander, at Moscow, in September, 1856.

On the formation of Lord Derby's second Government Lord Wodehouse resigned his appointment, and was succeeded by Sir John Finnes Crampton, Bart. On his return to England he took his place in the House of Lords as one of the opposition party, and was soon after (1859) reappointed to the office of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the construction of the Palmerston and Russell Cabinet. It fell to his lot to announce from his place in Parliament on the evening of July 12, 1859 the conclusion of peace between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor Francis Joseph, after the Italian campaign of that year. His lordship resigned the position in the Palmerston Cabinet in July, 1861. In 1863 he was sent by his Government on a special mission to the North of Europe, with a view of settling the complications growing out of the Schleswig-Holstein question. In October, 1864, on the resignation of Lord Carlisle, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and on February 16, 1866, on the suspension of the habeas corpus in that country, he was clothed with dictatorial powers.

Some years ago it was proposed in the English Parliament to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant, but it was not done, and on his accession to the post one of the English papers, referred to the rumored abolition of the viceroyalty, alluded to an appropos story in the following language, made curious and interesting by the present situation:—"During the agitation for repeal, Richard Whateley was of opinion that the Government would offer a compromise in the shape of the destruction of the Established Church in Ireland; and once he was heard to say, "I shall be the last Protestant Archbishop of Dublin." The prophecy was too bold a one; but, perhaps, Lord Wodehouse would not be so far out were he to say, "I shall be the last Lord Lieutenant," as it is believed, in quarters likely to be well informed on the subject, that next session the abolition of the office will be proposed."

The prophesy may not fail, though the means of producing the result have long since failed, and Lord Wodehouse may prove indeed the last Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Wodehouse is connected with the Emerald Isle by marriage. His wife is the eldest daughter of the third Earl of Clare. Her grandfather, a gentleman of the long robe, named Fitzgibbon, was created Viscount Fitzgibbon in the peerage of Ireland in 1787, and Baron Fitzgibbon in the peerage of Great Britain in 1799, the year preceding the union, when peerages and promises of peerages were scattered broadcast among the members of the Parliament which sat in College Green. The father of Lady Wodehouse sat for the county of Limerick from 1818 to 1841.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE

No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Fistulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1023 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel I. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

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DR. S. W. BECKWITH,

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THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having ultimately performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without a long scale or hands.

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ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,

No. 58 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20 smwyr

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subsistence Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and whose the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico"

W. B. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING COMMISSARY.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn.,
February 21, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, March 15, 1866,

for supplying FRESH BEEF, of good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), for issue to the troops and others supplied by the Government with rations, at the following posts in the Military Division of Tennessee:—Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala. and at all posts drawing supplies from the above-named posts.

Contract to be in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.

The shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Payment will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds may be received therefor, and in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include them all.

No bids will be received from persons who come under the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Nor will bids in which such persons are interested, either directly or indirectly, be received, unless they can produce the pardon of the President.

Bids from all other persons under said Proclamation must be accompanied by the Amnesty Oath.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded they will enter bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered.

Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and address the same to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL,
Brevet Colonel and C. S.,
Nashville, Tenn.

2 26 16t

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of March instant, for the supply of Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH BEEF and Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound.

The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 3 5 10t

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at FRANKFORD ARSENAL, up to 12 o'clock M. of the 10th instant, for furnishing

FRESH BEEF

of the best quality, necks and shanks excluded, to the detachment stationed at this Arsenal.

The beef to be delivered four (4) times a week, at the rate of 150 pounds, more or less, each time.

The Commissary of Subsistence reserves the right to reject any unsatisfactory bid.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Jr.,
Bvt. Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

3 3 5t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD,
SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 S. GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., February 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot.

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.

Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without extra cost to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and U. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

2 26 17t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, All Good and Serviceable.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March, ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of

2 27 tmh20 Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN.

REVENUE STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.
2 5

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 5, on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermasters' Stores, consisting of—

16 lbs. Muriatic Acid,	14 Pork Barrels,
19 Adzes, assorted,	4 Bellows,
102 gallons Alcohol,	62 Bevels,
4 Anvils,	152 feet Leather Belting,
835 Augers, assorted,	32 feet Rubber Belting,
692 Axes, assorted,	1,283 Bits, assorted,
30 Broad Axes,	18 Blocks, assorted,
191 Hand Axes,	20 Coffin Boxes,
85 Balls and Chains,	3 Wood Boxes,
22 Carpenters' Benches,	12 Dredging Boxes,
100 Wood Benches,	1 Oranghung Board,
3 Wash Boards,	225 Chair Bottoms,
19 Copper Boilers,	125 Chair Backs and Arms,
99 Door Bolts assor'd	100 Chair Backs,
300 Spring Window Bolts,	108 Chair Legs,
82 lbs. Borax,	3,050 Chair Stretchers,
6,000 Copper Bottoms,	600 Lamp Chimneys,
4 Paint Bobs,	1,000 lbs. Fire Clay,
6 Circular Boilers,	1,000 lbs. Copper,
4 Steam Boilers,	500 Stove Doors,
2 Marking Brushes,	400 Chairs, assorted,
588 Whitewash Brushes,	400 Field Desks,
859 Paint Brushes, assorted,	100 Office Desks,
391 Varnish Brushes,	800 Bucket Ears,
203 Dust Brushes,	2,228 Files, assorted,
19 Clothes Brushes,	1,945 Bastard Files,
2 081 Chisels, assorted,	10,000 Lights Glass,
25 lbs. French Chalk,	2,000 Saucepan Handles,
1 620 Pick handles,	1,294 Chisel Handles,
25,000 pairs Hinges, assorted,	1,541 Axe Handles,
58 Cast Iron Hoppers,	2,000 Window Sash,
25,000 lbs. Iron, assorted,	3,000 gross Screws, assorted,
1,500 Knots, assorted,	1,100 Shovels, assorted,
2,000 lbs. Lead,	20,000 lbs. Spikes,
2,926 Chest Locks,	1,000 Stove Feet,
3,500 Cupboard Locks,	2,000 lbs Cast Steel,
400 Mallets,	700 boxes tin,
112,000 lbs. Cut Nails,	1,000 Lamp Tubes,
16,000 lbs. Wrought Nails	105 Cast Iron Traps,
1,000 Frying Pans,	400 yards Silver Tinsel,
2,000 lbs. Wrought Pipe,	6,885 Papers tacks, assorted,
421 Planes, assorted,	100 Wheelbarrows,
250 Tin Pumps, assorted,	4 000 lbs. Wire,
500 lbs Iron Rivets,	50,000 lbs. Zinc,
300 lbs. Rods Wire,	6,000 Escutcheons,
	300 Tables, assorted.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all of the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Major-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
3 3 15t Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, TABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC. AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George Z. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 4 and 5, on which days the Mill and Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame): 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x38, two 20x20 (two stories), 1ex28 (kitchen adjoining, 16x16), 12x32, 15x16, two 20x20, and 28x75.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame): seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining, 8x14.

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame): 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings, 12x32), four 10x24, 15x46, 16x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17 and two kitchens adjoining, 9x12 and 10x10), 10x20 (with wing 16x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining, 15x40).

Nine (9) MESS HOUSES (frame): 28x190 (two stories), 15x60 (with wing 10x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x130 (with additions, 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x34, and 28x40.

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame): Twenty-four 28x432, six 28x366, one 11x32, and one 13x29 (with shed adjoining, 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.

One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5312 lineal feet of stabling.

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame): 28x32, 28x56, 18x32, 18x31, 15x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 2ex432, 28x140, 21x48, 28x800, 20x25, and 17x17.

SHEDDING, 7758 lineal feet.

Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x10, two feet deep.

Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 2½x16, three-and-a-half feet deep.

Twenty (20) OUT-HOUSES.

One (1) HAY SHED, 112x312.

One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame): 56x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: one 40,131 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2889 square feet.

FENCING, 23,960 lineal feet.

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame): 52x150.

Two BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS (frame): 48x160, and 68x160.

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within fifteen days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of purchasers; but the lumber will, if desired, be delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

For further information, apply in person or by letter to

Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C.,

or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
3 2 26t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all the
BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

9,000 lbs. Copper—pipe.	
42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod.	
38,000 lbs. Copper—bar.	
20,000 lbs. Copper—sheet.	
200,000 lbs Wrought Iron—bar and rod.	
50 tons Pig Iron.	
750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.	
54,000 lbs. Lead—pipe.	
45,000 lbs. Tin—block and sheet.	
4,000 lbs. Chain—crane and cable.	
15,000 yards Cloth—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enamelled.	
82,000 lbs Powder.	
8,000 feet Belting—gum and leather, assorted sizes.	
200 Machines—Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers.	
Besides:—	
Harness,	35 Unserviceable Cannon, iron and bronze,
Saddles,	Laboratory Stores and Materials,
Horse Equipments.	Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of
Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements,	
Blankets,	
Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons,	
80 broken Gun Carriages,	

PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.

Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,

and continue every day until all the property is sold.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Colonel,
2 22 21t Com. Augusta Arsenal.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AND FIXTURES, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Twelfth and Girard streets,
PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, for account of the United States, at Beverly, New Jersey, on SATURDAY, March 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., all the buildings and fixtures belonging to the Government, known as Beverly Hospital, as follows:

8 Frame Buildings,	2 Galvanized Iron Boilers,
2 Frame Sinks	3 Tin Coffee Boilers,
180 Benches,	1 Iron Hopper,
5 Tables.	40 Brass Stop and Bibb Cocks
108 Trussels,	1 No. 3 Worthington Steam Pump, Boiler, and Steam Gauge,
3 Iron Wash Troughs,	1 Wooden Tank, holding 18,000 gallons
1 Case of Drawers,	24 Cords Pine Wood.
2 Cases Pigeon Holes,	
1 Desk,	
3 Iron Wash Stands.	
3 Iron Soil Containers,	
6 Iron Ranges,	

ALSO,

21 feet 6 inches 1-inch Galvanized Iron Pipe; 318 feet 1-inch ditto; 294 feet 1-inch ditto; 83 feet 3-inch Cast Iron Pipe; 30 feet 2-inch ditto; 11 feet 8 inches 1½-inch Lead Waste Pipe; 18 feet 1-inch ditto; 66 feet 4-inch Cast Iron Soil Pipe; 12 feet 6 inches 1½-inch Gas Pipe; 56 feet 1-inch ditto; 1 Water Closet Plunger; 1 Stop Cock Key.

The buildings contain about 51,776 feet Rough Boards, 20,745 feet Flooring Boards, 35,426 feet Hemlock scantling, 694 feet shelving, and 40 feet Office Railing.

Also, a large lot of assorted Lumber.

The 10 o'clock A. M. train of the Camden and Amboy Railroad will arrive at Beverly in time for the sale.

Plans and specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.

The property must be removed within two (2) weeks from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major United States Army. 3 5 5t

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND BARGES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Wharf, HANOVER Street, Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, March 9, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following named vessels and barges:—

STEAM FERRY TRANSPORT "WELLES."
Tonnage, 335 85-95 tons; length, 130 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth, 7 10 12 feet; high pressure engine.

STEAMER "OSCEOLA."
Tonnage, 95 32-95 tons; length, 108 feet; beam, 16 5-12 feet; depth, 5 7-12 feet; low pressure engine.

BARGE "DELTA"
Tonnage, 121 21-95 tons; length, 100 2-10 feet; beam, 17 6-10 feet; depth, 7 3-10 feet.

BARGE "KAUFFMAN C. WARNER"
Tonnage, 123 48-95 tons; length, 99 9-10 feet; beam, 17 5-10 feet; depth, 7 5-10 feet.

BARGE "JOSHUA ZIMMERMAN."
Tonnage, 135 18-95 tons; length, 100 feet; beam, 17 5-10 feet; depth, 8 2-10 feet.

BARGE "UNION"
Tonnage, 127 81-95 tons; length, 93 3-10 feet; beam, 17 7-10 feet; depth, 8 3-10 feet.

BARGE "W. H. PLATT."
Tonnage, 89 62-100 tons; length, 92 7-10 feet; beam, 17 1-10 feet; depth, 6 7-10 feet.

BARGE "ANN MC AFFREY."
Tonnage, 111 7-10 tons; length, 100 feet; beam, 17 8-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The above vessels and barges lie at Hanover street wharf, where they may be examined.

Terms of Sale—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN,
3 1 9t Captain and A. Q. M.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., comprising THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, Assistant Quartermaster,

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

30 feet long and three feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ¼ inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smoke-stack, and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER PIPE, as follows:—

5,152 feet 6-inch cast-iron Water Pipe.		
12,000	" 3-inch	"
800	" 2-inch wrought-iron	"
564	" 1½-inch cast-iron	"
2,000	" 1½-inch	"
1,000	" 1-inch	"
5,000	" ¾-inch	"

THIRTY-ONE CAST-IRON FIRE PLUGS, (Ayres' patent), with all the necessary connections, such as—

Bends,
Stop-cocks,
Elbows,
Four-way pieces, Etc.,

all in excellent condition, together with

ALL THE TOOLS, ETC.,

required for making alterations and repairs in water-pipe, such as

Pipe-cutting Machines,
Taps and Dies,
Flyers,
Crabs,
Drills,
Punches,
Caulking Tools, Etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of May next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person, or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., in charge,
2 28 ts4 First Div., Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDN

ARIZONA.

War with the Apache Indians—A Large Force of United States Troops Despatched from California to Arizona—General McDowell Commanding in Person, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 9.—The Apaches of Arizona are in a fair way to catch what they richly deserve at last. Troops are being hurried forward as fast as possible from here to Fort Yuma, whence they will march into the interior of Arizona, and join in the grand attack on the Apaches which General Mason is now making. The 14th United States Infantry, to the number of over two thousand, have already left, and a portion of the 1st United States Cavalry (late from New York) are at Los Angeles, being mounted for the campaign. These, added to the volunteers now with General Mason, the native Mexican cavalry in our service in Arizona, the irregular or Pimo and Maricopa Indian troops now in the service and giving a good account of themselves, will make a respectable force, and we look for stirring news from the land of gold and rattlesnakes this summer. General McDowell has gone forward in person to see how things are going on there, and if the Apaches do not come to grief now they never will. Uncle Sam will have another "Florida war" bill to settle, but the difference is this—Florida was not worth the money, while Arizona is one vast field of mineral wealth, of the extent and value of which the people of the Atlantic States have to-day no adequate idea.

—The Liberty (Mississippi) *Herald* says:—"From all parts of the country we have cheering information concerning the freedmen. As a general thing, they have gone to work, and seem disposed to faithfully comply with their contracts. The farmers throughout Amite are making extensive preparations for planting cotton, and we trust that next fall may realize their utmost wishes."

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular stated meeting of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture was held this morning, at 11½ o'clock, at the rooms of the Society, Walnut street, above Seventh. The President, Craig Biddle, in the chair.

The President stated that since the last meeting a number of monthly reports of the Agricultural Society from June and July, 1865, had been received for distribution among the members.

The President then stated that a communication had been received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, relating to the great Universal Exhibition at Paris, in 1867. The communication asks for the co-operation of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, in relation to having the State represented in the Agricultural department of that exhibition.

A supplementary circular was also received, containing a variety of information in relation to the Paris exhibition, and stating that the exhibition building would cost 20,000,000 francs, and that each nation would be expected to bear its own expenses.

A circular was also received from Mr. Derby, containing full details of matters connected with sending articles to the great exhibition.

Dr. Elwin thought that the Society should confer with the Philadelphia Board of Trade in relation to sending articles to said exhibition.

Dr. Kennedy stated that we have never been properly represented at the different Worlds' Exhibitions, and if anything was sent it should be something striking, and that would make an impression on European judges. He thought that a national vessel should be secured to send goods to the Paris Exhibition.

The whole subject was referred to a Committee consisting of Dr. Kennedy and Dr. Elwin.

A communication was received from Dr. Henry Cloak, late Veterinary Surgeon U. S. A., in relation to the Kinderpest, cattle plague and cattle pox. The communication states that the Kinderpest is not the smallpox.

A communication was also received from Mr. Jesse M. Williams, denying that the cattle disease prevailed in Montgomery county to any alarming extent. There is no more disease among cattle in that county at present than is generally the case, and there is no cause for any excitement on the subject.

Dr. Elwin made some remarks in relation to Rinderpest. He had failed to discover anything like Rinderpest in Chester and Delaware counties, but had met a few cases of pleura pneumonia. He proposed that a committee, consisting of Drs. McClure and Jennings and Professor Seeley be appointed to make a series of scientific investigations in relation to the Rinderpest, and if it is proved that no such disease exists, and that it is simply pleuro-pneumonia, the public should be officially informed of the fact as soon as possible.

Dr. McClure gave as his opinion that there is not a single case of Rinderpest on the continent of America.

Dr. Kennedy thought that the cattle disease in Montgomery county had been greatly magnified.

He thought that the letters written by Dr. Corson to Dr. Worthington, of West Chester, in which it is claimed that the Rinderpest exists in that county, have been misrepresented. Dr. Corson's letters related merely to pleura pneumonia.

The meeting, after some little discussion, passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this Society has no information which would justify the belief that there exists among the cattle of our country any greater amount of disease than usual. Neglect of sanitary regulations and certain local causes produce at all times diseases among men and beasts. It is unwise to confound these results of evident causes with the great scourge now afflicting the cattle of England.

That, nevertheless, it is highly proper that unusual precautions should be taken to keep our animals in strong health, and to prepare, as best we can, against further danger.

After some further remarks the meeting adjourned.

SALE OF MIRRORS.—B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street, has a magnificent lot of looking-glasses of varied pattern at his store, which will be disposed of at auction to-morrow morning. The immense establishment was crowded yesterday and this morning with persons inspecting the stock. Every article is warranted to be perfect of its kind, and from the variety, we imagine that every taste can be gratified. Each article is arranged so as to be subject to the minutest inspection, and if it has any faults they can readily be discovered. Many of our citizens are contemplating the idea of commencing housekeeping, and they will here have an opportunity of purchasing necessary articles of furniture at a reasonable price. The mirrors are all from first-class establishments, and many of them are of highly ornate design and finish. It will be the largest sale of its character ever had in Philadelphia.

MACWHOLTER'S VOW—

Hear what the sage MacWholter said:
"Should mush turn blue, and butter red,
Should corner loafers earn their bread
Without constraint,
Should our fame-covered soldiers show
Their backs unto a foreign foe,—
Or on the stage an actress go
Devoid of paint,
Should these great wonders happen all,
I still would deal at Tower Hall!"

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

APTER all, there are only two sorts of disease, says a French doctor—one of which you die, and the other of which you don't. There are several sorts of Coal, some of which will scarcely ignite, some which burns readily, but soon becomes a mass of cinder, and some which burns steadily and leaves no residuum but ashes. This last named variety may be had of W. W. Alter, No. 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

SIMPLE BUT EFFECTUAL.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Singers, and Public Speakers generally. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

CORSETS AT REDUCED PRICES—GREAT REDUCTIONS.—Mr. John M. Finn will open to-day a line of French Woven Corsets, at prices far below the usual rates:—
French Cane Corsets, at $1 40 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, at $1 50 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, finer, at $1 75 per pair.
Second quality, embroidered top, at $2 75 per pair.
First quality, emb'oid red top, at $4 50 per pair.
Embroidered top and front Corset, at $5 50 per pair.
Remember the stand, southeast corner of Arch and Seventh streets.
Mr Finn has also opened a line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, as low as $2 75 per pair.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing to contribute to the sale of Fine Paintings to be held at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the 15th and 16th instant, must have them in store on or before Saturday, the 10th instant.

SHIRRED MUSLINS, Tucked Muslins, Tape Checks, Nainsook, Swiss, Jaconet, and Cambric Muslins, soft finish Cambric, Pique, Buff Marseilles.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

SPRING FASHIONS in gentlemen's clothing at Charles Stokes & Co's one price, under the Continental.

WILL OPEN on the 5th instant one case very fine double width all-wool Delaines, all the new and choice shades, at 90 cents per yard, the same as are now being sold at $1 15.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, VERY CHEAP.—A superior assortment, *as low in price* as $2 75 per pair; the material also by the yard. Just opened by
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Seventh and Arch streets.
P. S.—See Mr. Finn's attractive CORSET announcement elsewhere.

THREE BALES Paris, Organdy, and Jaconet Lawns, the latest patterns, comprising some of the richest designs imported. Prices reasonable.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL surpasses all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs of superior style and finish. Likenesses of the greatest accuracy, at reduced prices. Now is the time. At B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1108 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.
SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

McCOY—CLUSEY.—On Tuesday evening, November 21, 1865, by Rev. George W. Smiley, Mr. CHARLES H. McCOY to Miss ANNIE M. CLUSEY, all of this city.

MURPHY—MECUICHEN.—At the Ebenezer M. E. Parsonage, March 5, by the Rev. Thomas C. Murphy, Mr. JOHN DURHIN MURPHY and Miss EMILY MECUICHEN, all of Philadelphia.

RIGHTER—SNELL.—On January 1, by Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. J. B. RIGHTER to Miss SALLIE A. SNELL, all of this city.

DIED.

HASSON.—On the 5th instant, WILLIAM HASSON, eldest son of John and Sarah Hasson, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Fifty-second and Market streets, West Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock.

JAYNE.—On Monday, the 5th instant, of typhoid pneumonia, DAVID JAYNE, M. D., in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, the friends of the family, and his Masonic brethren, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 232 S. Third street, on Saturday morning next, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery. §§§

KEEFE.—On Sunday evening, Mrs. ELIZABETH KEEFE, wife of John Keefe, Sr.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 111 Federal street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

LYNN.—On the 4th instant, Mr. ROBERT LYNN, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also the Pennsylvania Shipwright Beneficial Institution, and Jefferson Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1406 Beach street, Eighteenth Ward, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Hanover Street Vault.

SCOTT.—On the 6th instant, CATHARINE ANN SCOTT, in the 84th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her residence, No. 418 Christian street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Philip's Church.

STETLER.—On the 6th instant, ADAM P. STETLER in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 806 Poplar street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Roxborough.

FILE CARDS, BY REMOVING THE filings which choke up the teeth of a file, make it work better and last longer. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE EUREKA FLOUR SIFTER AND Sauce Strainer separates the lumps, stones, chips, etc., and leaves the flour light and the sauce smooth. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BED SCREWS, HEAD BOARD HOOKS, Bed Casters, Bed Cords, Bed Pins, Bed Wrenches, and Bed Screw Drivers. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

CHOICE SUGAR CURED
HAMS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM CINCINNATI.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK,
1¹⁹ N. E. Corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874 14,

Invested as follows:—

100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds		Market value.
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new		
76,850 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 30		
50,000 Allegheny County Bonds		
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1881		
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds		
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes		
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds		
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds		
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds		
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds		
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank		
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading		
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank		
142 shares Williamsport Water Company		
		$461,061 45
Mortgages Ground Rents, and Real Estate		147,390 80
Loans on collateral amply secured		166,481 25
Premium notes secured by policies		217,504 58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds		52,469 15
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer		26,000 00
Cash on hand and in banks		65,834 14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1		10,223 00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865,

$544,492 92.

Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to

$87,636 31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Samuel Work,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT!

TO LINEN BUYERS.

THE RIGHT PLACE TO GO FOR THE LARGEST STOCK OF

LINENS.

FOR LINEN GOODS of the best quality.
FOR PURE LINEN GOODS, warranted.
FOR LINENS, at Importer's prices.
FOR IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.
FOR STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.
FOR TABLE LINENS, all kinds.
FOR LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS.
FOR NURSERY DIAPERS AND BIRD EYES.
FOR TOWELINGS, of all kinds.
FOR LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.
FOR LINEN DRILLS AND COATINGS.
FOR ALL KINDS OF LINEN GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S STORE,
FOR LINENS ONLY,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

N. B. The new style LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, expected by the next steamer. 1 18 thstu2m

MOURNING GOODS

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
HAS NOW OPEN A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR
BLACK SILKS,
GRENADINES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
CRAPES,
And a great variety of rare and new fabrics, suitable for
[2 24 stuth10t
MOURNING.

WEST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL for Girls, at WEST GROVE STATION, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, Chester co., Pa. The Summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day, the 7th of 5th mo. next. The course of instruction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a leading object. For circulars, address the Principal,
THOMAS P. CONARD,
2 22 thm20t WEST GROVE, Pa.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,
(One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $500, four per cent. discount.
All orders should be sent to
HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FOURTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY SECOND WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 198. North by Green street, Northwest by Carpenter street, Southeast by W. Washington avenue, Southwest by Wissahickon avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 South FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, Page 39.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE FIRST WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 179. On the Northby Wolf street, On the East by Delaware river, On the South by Curtin street, On the West by Fifth street.
Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan, and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
And a Duplicate thereof at the office of
CHARLES S. CLOSE,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District, No. 331 REED Street.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5 page 35.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FIFTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 202. North by Porter street, West by Twenty-sixth street, South by Curtin street, East by Broad street,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866.
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the city of Philadelphia,
No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
THOMAS DALY,
Surveyor and Regulator of the First Survey District, No 923 WASHINGTON Avenue.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5. page 41.) 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the REVISION OF GRADES OF FIFTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 13. North by Girard Avenue, West by Pennsylvania Avenue, South by Parrish street, East by Twenty-ninth street,
Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia,
No. 212 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
E. D. ROBERTS,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Fourth Survey District, No. 1104 SPRING GARDEN STREET.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 43.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 206. Northeast by Stenton avenue, Northwest by Mermaid avenue, Southeast by Gorgas street, Southwest by Germantown avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-room Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any freeholder; and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the office of
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 37.) 2 24 lawt3 29

5-20s CITY WARRANTS. 7 30s
G. A. RAHM & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 52 SOUTH THIRD STREET
BUY CITY WARRANTS at lowest market rates, and allow BACK INTEREST.
Buy and sell UNITED STATES LOANS at best market prices.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at a PREMIUM.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the Union.
STOCKS, etc., bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. 2 20 tuthslmrp

THE GREAT
STRENGTHENING TONIC,
(Not a Whisky Preparation)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF
Diseases of Camp Life.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and
Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.
Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,
Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
JONES & EVANS,
SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.
PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 24wfm6pm

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E. CORNER
OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.